

# Jacksonville

# Birmingham

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

### GATHERED ROSES.

Only a bee made prisoner,  
Caught in a gathered rose!  
Was he not ware a flower so fair  
For the first gatherer grows?

Only a heart made prisoner,  
Going out free no more;  
Was he not ware a face so fair  
Must have been gathered before?

### Conspiracy of the Clocks.

When Cardinal Montalto assumed the tiara under title of Sixtus V., he speedily threw off the disguise which had enveloped his former life, smoothed the wrinkles from his now proud forehead, raised his piercing eyes—heretofore veiled with their downcast lids—and made the astounded conclave know that in place of a docile instrument they had elected an inflexible master. Many glaring abuses existed in Rome, and these the new Pope determined to reform. It was the custom of the nobles, whether foreigners or natives, to be escorted whenever they went out by a numerous body of pages, valets, soldiers, and followers of all kinds, armed, like their masters, to the teeth. Sometimes a noble's "following" resembled an army rather than an escort; and it frequently happened that when two such parties met in a narrow street, a violent struggle for precedence would take place, and blood be freely shed by those who had no previous cause of quarrel. Hence came the warlike meaning—which still retains—the word "rencontre." Sixtus V. resolved to put down this practice, and seized the opportunity of an unusually fierce combat taking place on Easter day within the very precincts of St. Peter's.

Next morning, an official notice was posted on the city walls, prohibiting every noble, without exception, from being followed by more than twenty attendants. Every one also, of whatever degree, who should himself carry, or cause his people to carry, any sort of firearms (pocket pistols being especially mentioned), should thereby incur the penalty of death. At this notice Pasquin jested, and the nobles laughed, but no one dared to indulge in bravado, until the following incident occurred. Just after the promulgation of the Pope's orders, Ranuccio Farnese, the only son of the Duke of Parma, arrived in Rome. His first care was to wait on the pontiff; and being presented by his uncle, Cardinal Farnese, the young prince met the reception due to his rank and merit. Already his talents and courage gave promise of his becoming a worthy successor to his father; the Roman nobles vied with each other in doing honor to the heir of one of richest duchies in the peninsula. On the morning after his arrival, he was invited by Prince Cesarina to a magnificent banquet. Wine flowed freely, and the night waxed late, when the gay guests began to discuss the recent edict of His Holiness. Several wild young spirits, and amongst them Ranuccio, declared themselves ready to brave it openly. Next morning, however, when sobered by sleep, they all, with one exception, judged it expedient to forego their bravado.

Ranuccio alone felt a strong desire to try conclusions with the Pope. Although a feudatory of the Holy See, he was not a Roman, and he was a prince. Sixtus V. would probably think twice before touching a head that was almost crowned. Besides, youths of twenty-loved adventure, and it is not every day that one can enjoy the pleasure of putting a Pope in a dilemma. Ranuccio, in short, went to the Vatican and asked to see His Holiness. It was immediately granted, and the prince, after having, according to the custom, knelt three times, managed adroitly to let fall at the feet of Sixtus a pair of pistols loaded to the muzzle.

Such audacity could not go unpunished. Without a moment's hesitation the Pope summoned his guards, and ordered them to arrest and convey to Fort St. Angelo the son of the Duke of Parma, who had just condemned himself to death. War might be declared on the morrow; an outraged father might come, sword in hand to demand the life and liberty of his son. What cared Sixtus? He was resolved to restore but a corpse.

The news spread quickly; so much audacity on one side and so much firmness on the other seemed almost incredible. Cardinal Farnese hastened to the Vatican, and falling at the feet of the Pope, with tears in his eyes, pleaded his nephew's cause. He spoke of the youth of the culprit and the loyalty of his father, who was then in Flanders fighting the battles of the Holy See. Ranuccio had been but two days in Rome—might he not fairly be supposed ignorant of the new enactment? Then he belonged to a most powerful house, which it might not be prudent for even his Holiness to offend; and, finally he was closely related to the late Pope, Paul III.

The holy father's reply was cruelly decisive. "The law," he said, "makes no distinction: a criminal is a criminal, and nothing more. The vicegerent of God on earth, my justice, like His, must be impartial; nor dare I exercise clemency, which would be nothing but weakness."

The Cardinal sadly bent his head and replied.

"Besieged incessantly by fresh applications from various influential quarters, the Pope sent for Monsignor An-

gel, the Governor of Fort St. Angelo. To him he gave imperative orders, that at precisely twenty-four o'clock that evening the illustrious prisoner's head should be struck off.

The Governor returned to the castle and signified to Ranuccio that he had but two hours to live. The young man laughed in his face, and began to eat his supper. He could not bring himself to believe that he, the heir-apparent to the Duke of Parma, could be seriously menaced with death by an obscure monk, whose only title to the pontificate seemed to have been his age and decrepitude. Yet speedily the threat seemed to him less worthy of derision, when he saw from his window the scaffold, bearing a hatchet and block, in process of erection. But who can describe his dismay when his room was entered by a monk, who came to administer the last rites of the Church, followed by the executioner, asking for his last orders!

Monsignor Angeli, the chronicler relates, was rather astonished at the rapid flight of time after his prisoner's departure. In fact, the next hour seemed to him as short as his predecessor was long. This phenomenon, due to the simple system of compensation, was ascribed by him to the peaceful state of his conscience. Although inflexible in the discharge of what he esteemed his duty, he was in reality a kind hearted man, and felt sincere pleasure at what he honestly believed to be Ranuccio's pardon.

On the morrow the Spanish Ambassador was the first to congratulate Sixtus V., with admirable sang-froid, on his truly pious clemency. Olivares was only a diplomatist, but he played his part as well as if he had been a Cardinal, and made every one believe that he had been the dupe of his accomplice. He had good reasons for so acting. His master, Philip II., seldom jested, more especially when the subject of the joke was the infallible head of the Church; and he strongly suspected that the clocks of Madrid might prove less complaisant than those at Rome.

Poor Angeli was the only sufferer. For no other crime than that of not wearing a watch, the Pope deprived him of his office, and imprisoned him for some time in Fort St. Angelo. As to Cardinal Farnese, renouncing the praises and congratulations of his friends at Rome, he prudently remained an abscondee.

### Our Population in 1850.

The census of 1850 showed the population of the United States to be 33,151,641. In a little more than two years another decade will have closed, and we shall be taking the census of 1860. What will the population be then? Since 1850 a local census has been taken in fifteen States, viz: four Eastern, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island; nine Western, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and Wisconsin, and two Southern, Louisiana and South Carolina. The aggregate population of these fifteen States in 1850 was 14,610,636, and their aggregate population by the local census taken, some in 1854, some in 1855 and some in 1856, was 18,836,020, the increase being 2,253,384, or a little over 15 per cent. If the same States increase their populations at the same rate till 1860 they will have an aggregate of

19,115,404 in that year. The other twenty-one States, omitting Colorado, had a population in 1850 of 23,502,005, the increase from 1850 having been 132 per cent. A similar increase for the present decade would give them in 1860 a population of 26,616,394, and this added to the estimated population (19,115,404) of the other fifteen would give 45,731,798 as the total population of the United States in 1860, exclusive of Colorado and the Territories—or say 46,000,000 for the whole. This is the estimate. But it is probable the actual figures of 1850 will fall short of it. Notwithstanding the war that prevailed during four years of the last decade it was a period of large immigration, the number of immigrants arriving on our shores exceeding the number of persons carried out by war. The present decade is one of light emigration, and this movement will not show as conspicuously in the next census as it does in some of the preceding ones. Some of the States will probably exhibit a decrease of population by the transfer of the Pope's orders, from his guards, and ordered them to arrest and convey to Fort St. Angelo the son of the Duke of Parma. Having sealed the letter, he handed it to the Cardinal.

"What seek you?" asked his Holiness. "The body of my nephew, that I may convey it to Parma. At least let me have his body reposed in the tomb of his ancestors."

"Did he die like a Christian?" "Like a saint," cried the Cardinal, trembling at the moment's delay.

Sixtus V. traced the following words: "We order our Governor of Fort St. Angelo to deliver up to His Eminence the body of Ranuccio Farnese." Having sealed it with the pontifical sign, he handed it to the Cardinal.

Arrived at the palace gates, Farnese, agitated between fear and hope, hastened to demand entrance. A profound silence reigned within, broken only by the distant notes of the "De Profundis." Ere he could speak, his gestures and his countenance lied for him.

"A pardon! A pardon!" exclaimed Olivares. The soldiers shouted. The executioner began to unloose his victim, when a sign from Angeli made him pause. The Governor read and re-read the letter.

"The body of Ranuccio Farnese!" he repeated: "the criminal's name would suffice. 'Why these words, 'the body'?"

"What stops you?" cried the Cardinal, at that perilous moment, looking pale than his nephew.

"Read," replied Angeli, handing him the Pope's letter.

"Is that all?" said his Eminence, forcing a smile and pointing to the clock. "Look at the hour; it still wants two minutes of the time, and I received that paper from His Holiness in de ditch, an' cut off his head wid one tick, and dat ended it all. I was hearin', sah, an' seed it all."

The Governor bowed; the argument was irresistable. Ranuccio was given up to his deliverers. A carriage, with four fleet horses, waited outside the prison, and in a few moments the Cardinal and the young prince were galloping along the road to Parma.

Just then the clocks of Rome pealed forth in unison, as if rejoicing that by their judicious silence they had gained their master's cause. It might be well if lawyers in our day would sometimes follow their example.

Monsignor Angeli, the chronicler relates, was rather astonished at the rapid flight of time after his prisoner's departure. In fact, the next hour seemed to him as short as his predecessor was long. This phenomenon, due to the simple system of compensation, was ascribed by him to the peaceful state of his conscience. Although inflexible in the discharge of what he esteemed his duty, he was in reality a kind hearted man, and felt sincere pleasure at what he honestly believed to be Ranuccio's pardon.

Meantime Cardinal Farnese was not idle. He consulted with his friend, Count Olivares, Ambassador from the Court of Spain, and they resolved to attempt to obtain by stratagem what had been refused to their prayers. Two precious hours remained.

"Our only plan," said the Cardinal, "is to stop the striking of the public clocks in Rome! Meantime do you occupy Annelli's attention.

His eminence possessed great influence in the city, and, moreover, the control of the public clocks belonged to his prerogative.

At the appointed hour, as if by magic, time changed his noisy course into a silent flight. Two clocks, those of St. Peter and St. Angelo, were put back twenty minutes. Their proximity to the prison required this change, and the Cardinal's authority secured the inviolable secrecy of everyone concerned in the plot.

The execution was to be private; but Olivares, in his quality of Ambassador, was permitted to remain with the Governor. A single glance assured him that the clock was going right—that is to say, that it was quite wrong. Already the inner court was filled with soldiers under arms, and monks chanting the solemn "Dies Irae." Everything was prepared save the victim. Olivares was with Angeli, and a scene commenced at once terrible and burlesque. The Ambassador, in order to gain time, began to converse on every imaginable subject, but the Governor would not listen. "My orders," he said, "are imperative. At the first strike of the clock all will be over."

"But the Pope may change his mind," said Olivares.

Without replying, the terrible Angeli walked impatiently up and down the room, watching for the striking of his clock. He called; a soldier appeared. "Is all prepared?" The attendants, like their master, were only waiting for the hour.

"Tis strange," muttered the Governor. "I should have thought—" "At least," interposed Olivares, "if you will not delay, do not anticipate." And monsignor resumed his hasty walk between the door and window, listening for the fatal tongue the clock refused to utter.

Despite the delay, however, the fatal hour approached. Ten minutes more, and Ranuccio's fate would be sealed. Meanwhile the Cardinal repaired to the Pope. As he entered, Sixtus drew out his watch, and his eyes sparkled with revengeful joy. On the testimony of the unerring time-piece Ranuccio was already executed.

"What seek you?" asked his Holiness.

"The body of my nephew, that I may convey it to Parma. At least let me have his body reposed in the tomb of his ancestors."

"Did he die like a Christian?" "Like a saint," cried the Cardinal, trembling at the moment's delay.

Sixtus V. traced the following words: "We order our Governor of Fort St. Angelo to deliver up to His Eminence the body of Ranuccio Farnese." Having sealed it with the pontifical sign, he handed it to the Cardinal.

Arrived at the palace gates, Farnese, agitated between fear and hope, hastened to demand entrance. A profound silence reigned within, broken only by the distant notes of the "De Profundis." Ere he could speak, his gestures and his countenance lied for him.

"A pardon! A pardon!" exclaimed Olivares. The soldiers shouted. The executioner began to unloose his victim, when a sign from Angeli made him pause. The Governor read and re-read the letter.

"The body of Ranuccio Farnese!" he repeated: "the criminal's name would suffice. 'Why these words, 'the body'?"

"What stops you?" cried the Cardinal, at that perilous moment, looking pale than his nephew.

"Read," replied Angeli, handing him the Pope's letter.

"Is that all?" said his Eminence, forcing a smile and pointing to the clock. "Look at the hour; it still wants two minutes of the time, and I received that paper from His Holiness in de ditch, an' cut off his head wid one tick, and dat ended it all. I was hearin', sah, an' seed it all."

The Governor bowed; the argument was irresistable. Ranuccio was given up to his deliverers. A carriage, with four fleet horses, waited outside the prison, and in a few moments the Cardinal and the young prince were galloping along the road to Parma.

Just then the clocks of Rome pealed forth in unison, as if rejoicing that by their judicious silence they had gained their master's cause. It might be well if lawyers in our day would sometimes follow their example.

Monsignor Angeli, the chronicler relates, was rather astonished at the rapid flight of time after his prisoner's departure. In fact, the next hour seemed to him as short as his predecessor was long. This phenomenon, due to the simple system of compensation, was ascribed by him to the peaceful state of his conscience. Although inflexible in the discharge of what he esteemed his duty, he was in reality a kind hearted man, and felt sincere pleasure at what he honestly believed to be Ranuccio's pardon.

Meantime Cardinal Farnese was not idle. He consulted with his friend, Count Olivares, Ambassador from the Court of Spain, and they resolved to attempt to obtain by stratagem what had been refused to their prayers. Two precious hours remained.

"Our only plan," said the Cardinal, "is to stop the striking of the public clocks in Rome! Meantime do you occupy Annelli's attention.

His eminence possessed great influence in the city, and, moreover, the control of the public clocks belonged to his prerogative.

At the appointed hour, as if by magic, time changed his noisy course into a silent flight. Two clocks, those of St. Peter and St. Angelo, were put back twenty minutes. Their proximity to the prison required this change, and the Cardinal's authority secured the inviolable secrecy of everyone concerned in the plot.

The execution was to be private; but Olivares, in his quality of Ambassador, was permitted to remain with the Governor. A single glance assured him that the clock was going right—that is to say, that it was quite wrong. Already the inner court was filled with soldiers under arms, and monks chanting the solemn "Dies Irae." Everything was prepared save the victim. Olivares was with Angeli, and a scene commenced at once terrible and burlesque. The Ambassador, in order to gain time, began to converse on every imaginable subject, but the Governor would not listen. "My orders," he said, "are imperative. At the first strike of the clock all will be over."

"But the Pope may change his mind," said Olivares.

Without replying, the terrible Angeli walked impatiently up and down the room, watching for the striking of his clock. He called; a soldier appeared. "Is all prepared?" The attendants, like their master, were only waiting for the hour.

"Tis strange," muttered the Governor. "I should have thought—" "At least," interposed Olivares, "if you will not delay, do not anticipate." And monsignor resumed his hasty walk between the door and window, listening for the fatal tongue the clock refused to utter.

Despite the delay, however, the fatal hour approached. Ten minutes more, and Ranuccio's fate would be sealed. Meanwhile the Cardinal repaired to the Pope. As he entered, Sixtus drew out his watch, and his eyes sparkled with revengeful joy. On the testimony of the unerring time-piece Ranuccio was already executed.

"What seek you?" asked his Holiness.

"The body of my nephew, that I may convey it to Parma. At least let me have his body reposed in the tomb of his ancestors."

"Did he die like a Christian?" "Like a saint," cried the Cardinal, trembling at the moment's delay.

Sixtus V. traced the following words: "We order our Governor of Fort St. Angelo to deliver up to His Eminence the body of Ranuccio Farnese." Having sealed it with the pontifical sign, he handed it to the Cardinal.

Arrived at the palace gates, Farnese, agitated between fear and hope, hastened to demand entrance. A profound silence reigned within, broken only by the distant notes of the "De Profundis." Ere he could speak, his gestures and his countenance lied for him.

"A pardon! A pardon!" exclaimed Olivares. The soldiers shouted. The executioner began to unloose his victim, when a sign from Angeli made him pause. The Governor read and re-read the letter.

"The body of Ranuccio Farnese!" he repeated: "the criminal's name would suffice. 'Why these words, 'the body'?"

"What stops you?" cried the Cardinal, at that perilous moment, looking pale than his nephew.

"Read," replied Angeli, handing him the Pope's letter.

"Is that all?" said his Eminence, forcing a smile and pointing to the clock. "Look at the hour; it still wants two minutes of the time, and I received that paper from His Holiness in de ditch, an' cut off his head wid one tick, and dat ended it all. I was hearin', sah, an' seed it all."

The Governor bowed; the argument was irresistable. Ranuccio was given up to his deliverers. A carriage, with four fleet horses, waited outside the prison, and in a few moments the Cardinal and the young prince were galloping along the road to Parma.

Just then the clocks of Rome pealed forth in unison, as if rejoicing that by their judicious silence they had gained their master's cause. It might be well if lawyers in our day would sometimes follow their example.

Monsignor Angeli, the chronicler relates, was rather astonished at the rapid flight of time after his prisoner's departure. In fact, the next hour seemed to him as short as his predecessor was long. This phenomenon, due to the simple system of compensation, was ascribed by him to the peaceful state of his conscience. Although inflexible in the discharge of what he esteemed his duty, he was in reality a kind hearted man, and felt sincere pleasure at what he honestly believed to be Ranuccio's pardon.

Meantime Cardinal Farnese was not idle. He consulted with his friend, Count Olivares, Ambassador from the Court of Spain, and they

# The Republican.

SATURDAY, MAR. 2nd, 1878.

## Indiana Democracy.

**Solutions of the State Convention.**  
The following are the Resolutions of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, which met in Indianapolis, February 20th, touching the financial policy of the Government.

That the national bank notes should be retired and in fact should be issued by the government an equal amount of Treasury notes with full legal tender quality; that we are in favor of making United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except as the obligation may only be limited by the original contract under which they were issued, expressly payable in coin; that the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may from time to time require; that we are in favor of such legislation by Congress as will authorize the taxation by the States of United States notes in common with all other money; that we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact any further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad through the means of home syndicates or other methods, and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be observed by legislation so as to distribute said debt among the people in such manner as to afford ample and practical opportunities for the investment of their earnings in the funded debt of the United States; that we are in favor of such legislation as shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum; that we demand the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to the country, and with full legal tender quality in payment of all debts, both public and private, and that the coinage thereof shall be undiminished, and upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coining of gold; that we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act; that we are in favor of the most rigid economy in the public expenditures and we declare that fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced.

Other resolutions follow denouncing the Presidential fraud, etc. Democrats who favor this platform, are more apt to get what they want through the Democratic party, than through any new-fangled party that may be started.

We have to thank our efficient Mayor, Council and town Marshals for the erection of that rock we have been so long calling for. It is about fifty feet long.

We are in receipt of the first number of the Randolph Journal, a new paper just issued at Wedowee. It is neatly printed and gives evidence of careful editorial management. We wish the editor, Mr. GREER, much success in his enterprise.

They took Green Dorrit from Clay to Talladega for safe keeping, but the Talladegeans didn't keep him very safe, and the people of Clay, assisted by John Floyd Smith and some others of this county, had to turn out, and catch him again.

Returning Board Astrabon has been sentenced to two years in the Louisiana penitentiary. We guess old Sherman will fairly "tear his shirt" when he hears of this.

We have received the first number of the Farm Journal, published by Hon. Wm. H. CHAMBERS, former editor of the Southern Planter. The number before us is in Magazine form, and very interesting. The editorial department is marked for ability, as may have been expected, and the selected matter is valuable, instructive and entertaining. The price is only two dollars a year, and every Alabama farmer should take it. Address Wm. H. Chambers, Owatonna, Russell county, Ala.

Last week we published a letter from Judge WALKER on the subject of a reduction of taxation. This week we publish a letter from Gen. LEVI W. LAWLER on the same subject. It is one of deep interest and may enter into the canvass of this year, and we desire to keep our readers fully posted.

Gen. HENRY tells a pleasant story of the war. Just before one of the engagements in Virginia, Gen. Gordon proposed to Gen. Heth that they engage in prayer. The two Generals with their staffs were about entering a house on the roadside for that purpose, when Gen. Heth discovered his brother a little way in advance with some artillery. Calling him by name, he motioned him to come and enter the house with them, when his brother, evidently mistaking their object, replied: "No thank you, I have just had one."

The State Democratic Executive Committee have been called together in Montgomery Tuesday the 12th day of March, 1878, for the purpose of fixing the time of holding the State nominating Convention, and the apportionment of Delegates.

Died, after a lingering illness, Monday evening the 25th inst., Miss WILLIE FRANCIS, daughter of Dr. J. C. Francis, of this place.

All graces of mind and heart combined in her to make her lovable and her untimely death touched many hearts outside her circle of immediate relationship, with inexpressible sorrow and sadness.

With an unusually bright mind, highly cultivated, and a sweet disposition, she was the adornment of our social circle, and her presence was a perpetual sunshine. A devout Christian woman, she was foremost in all good works, and she will be sadly missed in the Sunday school, the church choir and elsewhere that Christian duty called her.

Stricken indeed is that family deprived of such a member! With heartfelt sympathy we mingle our tears with theirs over the loss of one so young, so pure, so good.

## The "National" Party.

## The Question of Taxation.

LETTER FROM HON. L. W. LAWLER.

MONTGOMERY, FEB. 11th, 1878.

To the Editor of the Register:

The question of taxation is one of paramount importance in all countries where the people rule. It is now attracting much attention in this State, and its agitation is not inopportune if the object be to enlighten the people and aid them in reaching correct conclusion.

Financial questions should be discussed ingeniously and intelligently, and with an honest desire to present them to the public in such manner as will promote the welfare of the State and of the people. Facts should not be distorted nor truth suppressed. Those who seek to mould public opinion should carefully refrain from exciting prejudices which may be regrettably when it is too late. Hence the advice given by editors and others to the tax-payers should be predicated upon correct information as to the resources and obligations of the country.

I do not agree with those who assume that the people should exact positive pledges from candidates for the General Assembly to vote to reduce taxation to a specific rate, regardless of the just requirements of the State. While I favor the lowest rate of taxation compatible with the public service and all legitimate demands upon the treasury, I am not prepared to indicate, with precision, to what extent the rate can be reduced at the next session of the General Assembly. It seems to me that instead of determining what the rate shall be, in advance of the meetings of the Legislature it would comport more with propriety to urge the voters to select honest, capable and incorruptible representatives—men who have capacity and the industry to thoroughly investigate the financial condition of the State, and the nerve to levy such rate, and more, as may be necessary for just and legitimate purposes.

The question under consideration is not as intricate now as in former years. It can readily be solved by the General Assembly, if composed of competent men.

The extent of the income

from the State from all sources

can be estimated with almost perfect accuracy, and the objects for which appropriations are to be made are defined by law.

The Constitution provides that "no money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriation made by law." Thus it will be seen that since the Democrats obtained control of the State from all sources

the Auditor is bound to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

I have endeavored to present fairly both sides of the tax question. I am not a bondholder, but a tax-payer, and my interest naturally prompts me to favor a low rate as honesty and good policy will permit; but the best interest of the people will not be subserved by hasty laws or rash legislation.

The following is the financial portion of the platform:

FIRST.—It is the exclusive function of the general government to coin and create money and regulate its value. All bank issues designed to circulate as money should be suppressed. The circulating medium, whether of metal or paper, shall be issued by the government and shall be used by the government and the objects for which appropriations are to be made are defined by law.

The Constitution provides that "no money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriation made by law." Thus it will be seen that since the Democrats obtained control of the State from all sources

the Auditor is bound to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

Under the requirements of this act the Governor and Treasurer have no discretion except as to the amount which the "public interest" requires should be kept in the treasury. Payment should be made in dollars, if the law is executed, but appropriated to the cancellation and destruction of State obligations, including any balance in the treasury, now or hereafter, not needed to meet appropriations unpaid at the time of such accumulation, no matter from what source derived; and this official obligation will continue until the law is repealed. The object of the General Assembly in enacting this law was to reduce a liability bearing a high rate of interest, and there by relieve the tax-payers to that extent.

# The Republican.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

**Bring you MONEY to MADDOX & PRIVETT'S and buy Goods Cheap.**

FINE lot Tennessee HAMS at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

North Eastern seed Potatoes, the best on the market at the RED STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT have a lot of SMOKED JOWLS, the cheapest meat you can buy.

Nice SAUR KRAUT at the RED STORE at 40 cts per gal.

SPLendid CHEESE at MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

HONEY strained off in the comb at the RED STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT claim to have the BEST TOBACCO in town—try it and see if they are right.

GO TO the RED STORE to GET your PLOW gear.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me for fees of Jack kept by R. P. Weaver will pay the same to Madox & Privett and save cost.

R. F. POWERS.

Feb. 16—3t.

### A Good Offer

I offered at W. P. & Ed. L. PARR's in the following goods:

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, indigo, madder, tobacco, cigars, soap, starch, potash, and other kinds of Family Groceries at the store of Messrs. Hammond & Williamson.

All kind of country produce selected for which the highest market price will be paid for in CASH.

### SEED CORN.

100 BUSHELS very superior White Seed Corn, carefully selected and manufactured for years, by David P. Walker, of Monroe county, Tenn. This corn is offered at \$1 per bushel. Apply or send orders to this Office immediately.

There will be preaching at the Methodist Church in Jacksonville, on Rev. C. M. Livingston, on the 1st Sunday in each month at 3 p. m.; and on the 3rd Sunday at 7 p. m.

Also by Rev. R. A. Goodrum, 3rd Sunday at 11, A. M.

W. P. & Ed. L. PARR are offering a fine lot of TIN-WARE.

LOOK OUT for a BARGAIN Go to Parr and get 25 lbs of Pearl Grits or Houting for one dollar.

WANTED by the PARR'S 10,000 dozen eggs, for which 10c per dozen will be paid in CASH.

Don't fail to apply to Fullender immediately, if you want sleeping car accommodations to Mardi Gras.

MARRIED, Feb. 28, 1878., in Jacksonville, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. T. P. Quinn, George W. Landers, Esq. and Miss Mary C. Phillips.

MARRIED near White Plains in Calhoun County, Ala., Feb. 21st 1878., by Rev. Jno. B. Stevenson, Mr. Jas. D. McAuley and Miss Ezzie Martin all of this county.

ART OF PROPAGATION.

Is a highly illustrated practical work on the rapid increase and multiplication of stock. Published by JENKINS GRAPE AND SEEDLING NURSERY, Winona, Columbian Co., Ohio. Price pre-paid by mail, 50 cts. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Address as above.

### A CARD.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In the proceedings of the meeting called for the organization of a Greek Club in Beat No. 8 published week before last, my name appeared as Secretary. As it might be inferred from that fact, that I became a member of the Club, I think it proper for me to state that I never enrolled myself as a member, as will appear from a critical examination of the proceedings. Without reflection upon the motives of those gentlemen who enrolled their names, I think that all the people of the South can reasonably ask will be accomplished through the instrumentalities of the time-honored Democratic party, and I am not ready yet to sever my connection with it.

Yours Respectfully,  
W. J. Scott.

THE BEST THING OUT.  
Richmond (Ky) Register.]

Some of our exchanges have shown themselves very squeamish about the whipping-post bill, and if one were to judge from the outcry that has been made against it in various quarters the inference would be fair that the measure was intended only for editors and negroes. People who are troubled about the matter because it smacks too much of barbarism, and who prefer that slaves should be sent to prison at the expense of honest taxpayers rather than publicly whipped for their crimes, are probably ignorant of the fact that refractory prisoners in the penitentiary are whipped by the keeper whenever occasion demands. Sending prisoners to the State prison is no substitute for whipping, for at that institution they are put at hard labor and also punished with the stripes whenever their conduct requires it. The whipping-post will prove a salutary measure, and it will do more to abolish petty thieving than any other prescribed punishment.

### CALHOUN COUNTY FAIR.

#### Vice President's Address.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALHOUN COUNTY.

The undersigned having been elected by the "Calhoun County Grange" as the Vice President for Calhoun County, as one of the officers of the Calhoun County Fair, I would most respectfully call the attendance of the people of Calhoun to the fact that they are cordially invited by the President of that institution to co-operate with them in the next annual exhibition to be held at Jacksonville, commencing on the 30th of October 1878.

Allow me to say that it is my privilege to know personally the gentlemen who are at the head of the Calhoun County Fair, and I take great pleasure in saying that they are men whose characters are impeached and unimpeachable; so there need be no fears but that every thing connected with the Fair will be conducted with the utmost fairness and impartiality.

I had the pleasure of attending the last annual Fair, and my most sanguine expectations were more than realized. In my opinion nothing could be done so much to enhance our agricultural interests, as to have the products of our country well represented at the next Fair. Our country is comparatively a fresh country and we have but to utilize our natural resources and cultivate a spirit of friendly rivalry in our callings as tradesmen to make this country blossom as the rose, and the golden beams of prosperity and domestic happiness to shine upon every hearth-stone.

Now let us plant and cultivate in view of the Fair, and go up in October to renew our old and pleasant acquaintances with the noble yeomanry of old Calhoun.

I feel sure that Cleburne is the offspring of a fond mother will be thrice welcome.

In conclusion I would respectfully urge the ladies to be sure to prepare something in their line to put on exhibition. The Fair would certainly be a failure without the presence and handiwork of the ladies.

The premium list will be circulated at an early date.

W. P. BOWELL.

#### ON COMPOSTS.

ANNSTON, ALA., Feb. 18th '78.

Messrs. Morris:—Nearly all farmers are at present making up their composts; and I thought that perhaps a timely list might be of advantage to some. In making these composts of stable manure (or any other material that may contain Ammonia, as decayed vegetable or animal matter &c.) such

as lime, wood ashes, manure, etc., will not quite complete. Fine springs within a few steps of the door. Good buildings, excellent tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Good fish pond on the place. Fine ranges for stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Ocoee. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

New to prevent the escape of this very important principle of the manure, the heaps should be made as follows:

First, pick out as dry a spot as can be found on the farm. A hard clay is preferable; or a layer of clay may be placed under the heap, say about 6 inches thick after it is well packed down.

This will prevent the liquid portion of the manure from passing into the soil beneath.

When you have prepared the bed in this way, proceed by placing on it a layer of muck about 6 or 8 inches thick, then a layer of lime from 1 to 2 inches—according to the amount of lime you wish to use (which depends on the plant you wish to fertilize with it, as all plants do not require the same amount). Above the lime, a layer of stable manure 6 to 8 inches, and then a layer of the other ingredients, as common salt, saltpetre &c. The thickness of this layer depends on the amount used. As a rule too much common salt is used. Above that again a layer of muck from 5 to 8 inches, which depends on the circumstances I mentioned in speaking of lime.

This rotation of layers is continued until the pile is of the required size, it is then to be covered all over with manure, 6 or 8 inches thick, well mixed about it with a spade or shovel. Loam will answer in place of muck to cover, but the covering must be thick enough so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the Ammonia liberated by the lime, is retained by it. The compost should be allowed to remain as long as possible, so that the substances may thoroughly act upon each other.

When you are ready to use it, the pile should be opened, well mixed together, and applied immediately to the soil, and covered, as the Ammonia is to a great extent held by the manure mechanically (that is, it makes no chemical compound), but is held as water would be in a sponge, and by the action of the sun and air would soon be lost.

A much better substance to use than the lime of lime, or quicklime, is the sulphate of lime (commonly known as gypsum). This would produce a sulphate of Ammonia, which is a fixed salt or compound, and would remain in the compost.

The pile must be protected from the weather or a shed or by covering with boards. By using muck, or if this is not obtainable, loam, or even common soil, the

## GRICULTURE.

## SCIENTIFIC.

## HUMOROUS.

## DOMESTIC.

## GENUS ON A TRAMP.

**VEGETINE**  
 IS THE GREAT  
**FAMILY MEDICINE**  
 AND  
**HEALTH RESTORER.**

## GENERAL DISEASE.

A wonderful piano player with a romantic history is exciting the musicians of Bridgeport, Conn. About two weeks ago a shabby tramp entered a well-known music store on Main street, and asked permission to use a piano for a short time. The proprietor refused at first, but afterward consented because the man's manners were much better than his clothes. The tramp sat down and played a difficult composition with great ease and brilliancy. The pity and contempt of his listeners wore off at once changed to admiration. Friends sprang up around him, and they are trying to get him once more on his feet. His history, as told by the Farmer, is as follows: He belongs to a titled German family, and had for his godmother and patroness no less a personage than Napoleon and Eugenie were on the throne. The cause of his fall from this high estate was dissipation of the wildest kind. As a result of his wild and reckless courses he lost his official position and his standing in society, and not only squandered the income from his family estate as fast as it came to him, but, in order to raise more money, sold his claim to what should be due him for twenty-seven years ahead. When he had exhausted his resources at home he came to this country and engaged in some kind of business or occupation in New York. His ignorance of the language, or the dishonesty of his associates, or both, caused him to fail, however, and left him utterly destitute. It was then that he started out from New York on the tramp, picking up an odd job now and then on the road, but growing all the while more ragged and wretched. His aimless tramping journey had brought him as far as Bridgeport on the morning when he passed the music store, and was irresistibly impelled, by a sight of the pianos, to go in and ask to be allowed to play.

## WORLD NOT BE WITHOUT

**VEGETINE**

FOR TEN TIMES THE COST.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL HUMAN DISEASES.

Under the name of "Vegetine," it is called "The Great Remedy."

CREASER'S EXPANSION PROTECTED

REMEDY FOR EXPANDED SOLDIERS.

ALSO NEW REMEDY FOR

NO FEAR unless successful. Address with name and address, J. M. STODDARD, D. C.

PENSIONS IN PLEA

RECEIVED, RECORDED, &amp; INDEXED.

OUR BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED UPON THE

PRINCIPLE OF EXCHANGING THE MOST

ADVANTAGES WITH THE MOST ECONOMICAL

PRINCIPLES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$1.50 FOR 100 PAGES.

ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

BY MAIL.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

FOR COURT OFFICES.

AND OTHER OFFICES.

COMMUNICATIONS AFFECTING THE CLAIMS OF CAN

ADVERTISERS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

ONE DOLLAR FOR 10 LINES OR LESS, FIRST IN-

STRIKE.

SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

BY MAIL.

TERMS CHARGED AT ADVERTISING RATES.

BY MAIL.

NOTICE.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL HUMAN DISEASES.

UNDER THE NAME OF "VEGETINE," IT IS CALLED "THE GREAT REMEDY."

CREASER'S EXPANSION PROTECTED

REMEDY FOR EXPANDED SOLDIERS.

ALSO NEW REMEDY FOR

NO FEAR UNLESS SUCCESSFUL. ADDRESS WITH NAME AND ADDRESS, J. M. STODDARD, D. C.

PENSIONS IN PLEA

RECEIVED, RECORDED, &amp; INDEXED.

OUR BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED UPON THE

PRINCIPLE OF EXCHANGING THE MOST

ADVANTAGES WITH THE MOST ECONOMICAL

<div data-bbox="644 2066 759 2078" data-label="CREASER'S EXPANSION PROTECTED</div>
<div data-bbox="644 2076 759 2088" data-label="REMEDY FOR EXPANDED SOLDIERS.</div>
<div data-bbox="644 2086 759 2098" data-label="ALSO NEW REMEDY FOR</div>
<div data-bbox="644 2096 759 2108" data-label="NO FEAR UNLESS SUCCESSFUL. ADDRESS WITH NAME AND ADDRESS, J.

# Jacksonville

# REPUBLICAN

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of subscription:

For one year in advance..... \$3.00

not paid in advance..... 3.00

For two years in advance..... \$5.00

not paid in advance..... 5.00

For three years in advance..... \$7.00

not paid in advance..... 7.00

For four years in advance..... \$9.00

not paid in advance..... 9.00

For five years in advance..... \$11.00

not paid in advance..... 11.00

For six years in advance..... \$13.00

not paid in advance..... 13.00

For seven years in advance..... \$15.00

not paid in advance..... 15.00

For eight years in advance..... \$17.00

not paid in advance..... 17.00

For nine years in advance..... \$19.00

not paid in advance..... 19.00

For ten years in advance..... \$21.00

not paid in advance..... 21.00

For eleven years in advance..... \$23.00

not paid in advance..... 23.00

For twelve years in advance..... \$25.00

not paid in advance..... 25.00

For thirteen years in advance..... \$27.00

not paid in advance..... 27.00

For fourteen years in advance..... \$29.00

not paid in advance..... 29.00

For fifteen years in advance..... \$31.00

not paid in advance..... 31.00

For sixteen years in advance..... \$33.00

not paid in advance..... 33.00

For seventeen years in advance..... \$35.00

not paid in advance..... 35.00

For eighteen years in advance..... \$37.00

not paid in advance..... 37.00

For nineteen years in advance..... \$39.00

not paid in advance..... 39.00

For twenty years in advance..... \$41.00

not paid in advance..... 41.00

For twenty-one years in advance..... \$43.00

not paid in advance..... 43.00

For twenty-two years in advance..... \$45.00

not paid in advance..... 45.00

For twenty-three years in advance..... \$47.00

not paid in advance..... 47.00

For twenty-four years in advance..... \$49.00

not paid in advance..... 49.00

For twenty-five years in advance..... \$51.00

not paid in advance..... 51.00

For twenty-six years in advance..... \$53.00

not paid in advance..... 53.00

For twenty-seven years in advance..... \$55.00

not paid in advance..... 55.00

For twenty-eight years in advance..... \$57.00

not paid in advance..... 57.00

For twenty-nine years in advance..... \$59.00

not paid in advance..... 59.00

For thirty years in advance..... \$61.00

not paid in advance..... 61.00

For thirty-one years in advance..... \$63.00

not paid in advance..... 63.00

For thirty-two years in advance..... \$65.00

not paid in advance..... 65.00

For thirty-three years in advance..... \$67.00

not paid in advance..... 67.00

For thirty-four years in advance..... \$69.00

not paid in advance..... 69.00

For thirty-five years in advance..... \$71.00

not paid in advance..... 71.00

For thirty-six years in advance..... \$73.00

not paid in advance..... 73.00

For thirty-seven years in advance..... \$75.00

not paid in advance..... 75.00

For thirty-eight years in advance..... \$77.00

not paid in advance..... 77.00

For thirty-nine years in advance..... \$79.00

not paid in advance..... 79.00

For forty years in advance..... \$81.00

not paid in advance..... 81.00

For forty-one years in advance..... \$83.00

not paid in advance..... 83.00

For forty-two years in advance..... \$85.00

not paid in advance..... 85.00

For forty-three years in advance..... \$87.00

not paid in advance..... 87.00

For forty-four years in advance..... \$89.00

not paid in advance..... 89.00

For forty-five years in advance..... \$91.00

not paid in advance..... 91.00

For forty-six years in advance..... \$93.00

not paid in advance..... 93.00

For forty-seven years in advance..... \$95.00

not paid in advance..... 95.00

For forty-eight years in advance..... \$97.00

not paid in advance..... 97.00

For forty-nine years in advance..... \$99.00

not paid in advance..... 99.00

For fifty years in advance..... \$101.00

not paid in advance..... 101.00

For fifty-one years in advance..... \$103.00

not paid in advance..... 103.00

For fifty-two years in advance..... \$105.00

not paid in advance..... 105.00

For fifty-three years in advance..... \$107.00

not paid in advance..... 107.00

For fifty-four years in advance..... \$109.00

not paid in advance..... 109.00

For fifty-five years in advance..... \$111.00

not paid in advance..... 111.00

For fifty-six years in advance..... \$113.00

not paid in advance..... 113.00

For fifty-seven years in advance..... \$115.00

not paid in advance..... 115.00

For fifty-eight years in advance..... \$117.00

not paid in advance..... 117.00

For fifty-nine years in advance..... \$119.00

not paid in advance..... 119.00

For六十 years in advance..... \$121.00

not paid in advance..... 121.00

For sixty-one years in advance..... \$123.00

not paid in advance..... 123.00

For sixty-two years in advance..... \$125.00

not paid in advance..... 125.00

For sixty-three years in advance..... \$127.00

not paid in advance..... 127.00

For sixty-four years in advance..... \$129.00

not paid in advance..... 129.00

For sixty-five years in advance..... \$131.00

not paid in advance..... 131.00

For sixty-six years in advance..... \$133.00

not paid in advance..... 133.00

For sixty-seven years in advance..... \$135.00

not paid in advance..... 135.00

For sixty-eight years in advance..... \$137.00

not paid in advance..... 137.00

For sixty-nine years in advance..... \$139.00

not paid in advance..... 139.00

For七十 years in advance..... \$141.00

not paid in advance..... 141.00

For seventy-one years in advance..... \$143.00

not paid in advance..... 143.00

For seventy-two years in advance..... \$145.00

not paid in advance..... 145.00

For seventy-three years in advance..... \$147.00

not paid in advance..... 147.00

For seventy-four years in advance..... \$149.00

not paid in advance..... 149.00

For seventy-five years in advance..... \$151.00

not paid in advance..... 151.00

For seventy-six years in advance..... \$153.00

not paid in advance..... 153.00

For seventy-seven years in advance..... \$155.00

not paid in advance..... 155.00

For seventy-eight years in advance..... \$157.00

not paid in advance..... 157.00

For seventy-nine years in advance..... \$159.00

not paid in advance..... 159.00

For eighty years in advance..... \$161.00

not paid in advance..... 161.00

For eighty-one years in advance..... \$163.00

SATURDAY, MARCH 9th, 1878.

## The Silver Bill.

The President vetoed the silver bill as it was sent to him, but in the shortest possible time both the House and Senate passed it over his veto and it now is a law. This measure, as we have here-tofore said, will do something toward swelling the volume of currency; but not enough, and we are glad to see that the silver men in Congress are preparing to push another measure for the unlimited coining of silver. The passage of the bill repealing the Resumption act will follow as a matter of course, and for the first time in years the country may take hope and look forward to better times.

**PEACE.**—The treaty of peace has at last been signed by Russia and Turkey, and it would seem on terms that will not necessitate a war between Russia and England, or any other power. Russia has certainly made great concessions from first reports, reducing her demand for indemnity from 40,600,000 pounds to 12,000,000; compromised the demand for Turkish iron-clads and the boundaries of Bulgaria besides other important concession.

We have received the 3d number of the Rockford Enterprise, a new democratic paper, published in Rockford, Coosa County, Ala., by S. J. Darrow and J. H. PARKER. It bids fair to be an interesting and useful paper, well worthy of the liberal patronage of the people of Coosa.

A new thing under the sun is the "Greenback" or so-called "National Party," the Platform of which we print to-day. A perusal of the *wherewhates* which declare the causes which have brought this new party into existence, plainly indicate that it was conceived by disappointed politicians in quest of "new fields and pastures green," in which they hoped to put flesh on their political ribs, and to be tenderly cared for by unusual peopling dupes.

As an organization the Democratic party endorses those *wherewhates*, and as an organization it is battling successfully to remedy the evils recited. It is for rooting out, exposing and punishing the frauds complained of. It is resisting legislation dictated by the moneyed power. It has renounced the silver dollar and is opposing and will defeat the proposed forced resumption of payments. So that, if the aforesaid *wherewhates* truly indicate the purposes and intent of the National Party, two things are evident: (1) that whatever strength it may gain must be from the Democratic party—since the evils depicted are defended only by the Republican party; and (2) that the Democratic party, until it can battle more successfully against those evils than it can if divided, Hence what good can be accomplished by impairing the efficiency of the Democratic organization by drawing from it a part of its forces? With the fight before us and they are furnished by the first national convention, recently in session in Toledo—the National Party movement is another Blanton Duncan affair, and we caution those who really desire relief from the evils complained of, not to be misled by it. The Democratic party is effecting the needed reform as fast as practicable and a division of strength will necessarily impede success instead of hastening it.

*Lickington Journal.*

## Shutting Up West Point.

Discussing the Congressional debate on the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point, the Chicago Times says:

The sensible thing to do with the Academy would be to shut it up and give notice to the young men of the country that vacant bachelors will be hereafter bestowed upon persons who are able to pass a proper examination in the studies and discipline of the Military Academy course. Whatever need there may have been years ago for a Government institution of this kind, there is none now or will be in a year after it is settled that the Government will retire from the military school-keeping business. There are scores of academies in the country which would readily adopt such a plan. If they did, their courses and hundreds of young men would pursue such studies at their own cost, if assured of an opportunity of a fair chance to enter the military service when qualified. If Congressmen are honest in the desire to economize at West Point, it is easy enough to do it more effectively, without going into the small business of cutting down professors' salaries.

R. F. LIGON some time ago introduced a bill limiting the number of cadets to be hereafter appointed to two from a State, those now at West Point to continue until their full term expired. His proposition meets with considerable favor.

**An Alleged Remedy for Diphteria.** Dr. FIELD, an English physician when visiting his patients afflicted with diphteria, took nothing with him but a tea-cupful of the salve of his own. He put a tea-cupful of this salve in a wide glass of water, and stirred it with his finger until thoroughly mixed. He then used it as a gargle, and in ten minutes his patient was out of danger. The gargle was also swallowed, not spit out.

When the disease was so far advanced that the patient could not use the gargle, he drew some dry sulphur through the quill into the throat, and, when the fungus had shrunk, used the gargle. Or, previous to using the gargle, he put some sulphur on a live coal, and made the patient inhale the vapor.

"He serves his party best, who serves the country best," is the motto that prompted President Hayes to appoint Wells of Retiring Board instead of a lucrative position. Wells served his party best by changing a majority of \$100,000 in Louisiana for Tilden to 4,000 for Hayes. Of course the man who does this "serves his country best," in the estimation of the beneficiary.

*Sp. Capital Leader.*

## HISTORY OF "HOME SWEET HOME."

Cincinnati Enquirer Correspondence.]

On one occasion Howard Payne, the genial-hearted, kind little man who wrote the immortal song of "Home, Sweet Home," was walking with the great city of London, and, passing to one of the aristocratic streets in May Fair, where wealth and luxury had the houses tightly closed and curtained, left the least light and warmth should go out. On the smallest air of cold, winter come in isolated, exclusive English court was guarded by a patrician dragon of gold, he, this tiny man with a big heart, said: "There, my good friend, I became inspired with the idea of 'Home, Sweet Home,' as I wandered about without food, without a semblance of shelter I could call my own. Many a night since I wrote those words that issued out of my heart by absolute want of a home have I passed and repass'd this locality have I heard the sound of iron gilded, furnishing walls, in the depth of a dim, cold London winter, warbling 'Home, Sweet Home,' and I knew no bed to call me own."

## How a Little Girl-faced Death.

Savannah News.]

Thomas Bryant House, aged one year and six months, died February 1, 1878; Mrs. Virginia House, aged nine years, died February 3; Henry Brown House, aged five years, died February 10.

When Jessie, who had already developed many of the mild and sweet graces of a Christian, was informed that she must die, she asked that her little friend & playmate, Matilda Sperry, should stand upon the yard fence, and then had her father take her in his arms to the window that she might have a last look at little Matilda before she was taken away. As she was dying she said to her heart-broken parents: "Where have gone won't you go and put flowers on my grave?" and where I take Dudley to Sunday school?" Dudley is the only remaining child. After she became speechless and paper were handed, and she was asked to write something. She wrote: "Mammy, papa, meet me in heaven." She dropped the pencil, folded her little hands and went "sweeping through the gates," where she and her three little brothers are "singing with the angels."

## SKOBELOFF AND SHELBY.

St. Louis Democrat.]

Two weeks ago I cut from a local paper her death record.

"Skobelloff is a scoundrel, and what brilliant writers are not?" He rides gray horses in letters and has had as many as four killed under him in one day. He does not like gray horses, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the campaign on a gray horse. If he were to change now, he says, he could never be the same man to his soldiers, because his soldiers believe that the Turks have had especial orders to kill him, if they can, every man upon a gray horse. He is a scoundrel, however, and would not ride them at all if he had not begun the

# The Republican.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

**D. G. CALDWELL,**  
*(At the old Forney Corner.)*

Hill hand the best brands of Chev-  
ing and Smoking TOBACCOES, includ-  
ing the popular Swanson's Pride and  
the celebrated Durkum Smoking Tobaccoe.  
He has the largest stock of CIG-  
ARETTES in Town. Among his brands  
you will find the Solace, Margarita, Roy-  
al Standard and the favorite Tid-  
ly Wave.

Chocolate, Gelatine, Imported Chow-  
Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon &  
Canned Goods in great variety at  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat,  
Potatoe Mackie; Macaroni & Cheese  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

We buy one of those choice Sugar Cu-  
pids HAMS at  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

**Cheap Groceries** for Cash at  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

Bring your MONEY to  
**MADDOX & PRIVETT'S**

and buy Goods Cheap.

FINE lot Tennessee HAMS at  
**MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.**

North Eastern seed Potatoes,  
the best on the market at the RED  
STORE.

**MADDOX & PRIVETT** have  
a lot of SMOKED JOWLIS, the  
cheapest meat you can buy.

Nice SAUR KRAUT at the  
RED STORE at 40 cts. per gal.

SPLENDID CHEESE at MAD-  
DOX & PRIVETT'S.

HONEY strained or in the comb  
at the RED STORE.

MADDON & PRIVETT claim  
to have the BEST TOBACCO in  
town—try it and see if they are  
right.

Go to the RED STORE to  
GET your PLOW gear.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to me for fees  
of Jack kept by R. P. Weaver will  
pay the same to Maddox & Privett—and  
save cost.

R. F. POWERS.  
Feb. 16—31.

**A Good Offer**  
Offered at W. P. & Ed. L. PARK's  
in the following goods:

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, indigo,  
madder, tobacco, cigars, soap, starch,  
potash, and all other kinds of Family  
Groceries at the store of Messrs. Baum-  
ond & Williams.

All kind of country produce solicited  
for which the highest market price will  
be paid for in CASU.

**SEED CORN.**  
100 BUSHELS very superior White  
Seed Corn, carefully selected and ma-  
tured for years, by David P. Walker, of  
Monroe County, Tenn. This corn is of-  
fered at \$1 per bushel. Apply or send  
orders to this Office immediately.

There will be preaching at the  
Methodist Church in Jacksonville,  
by Rev. C. M. Livingston, on the 1st  
Sunday in each month at 3 P. M., and  
on the 3rd Sunday at 7 P. M.

Also by Rev. R. A. Coplin, 3rd  
Sunday at 11 A. M.

W. P. & Ed. L. PARK are of-  
fering a fine lot of TIN-WARE.  
LOOK OUT for a BARGAIN  
Go to Parr and get 25 lbs of Pearl  
Grits or Houting for one dollar.

**Election of Town Council.**  
CITY HALL, March 4th, 1873.

Be it Ordained, by the Intendant  
and Council of the town of Jacksonville,  
and State of Alabama, that an election  
for an Intendant and five Councillors be  
held on Monday the 25th day of  
March 1873.

John M. Caldwell, James Gaffney and  
James Arnold are appointed managers,  
and W. W. Woodward and W. H.  
Fruit returning officer.

Be it further Ordained, That said  
election shall be held in the Court  
House of said town and conducted in  
accordance with the State laws govern-  
ing elections. The Returning Officer is  
instructed to make his return to the  
Council at their regular meeting.

By order of the Council,  
H. L. STEVENSON, Mayor.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the  
brides father in Gadson, Thursday  
the 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Nabry, Mr.  
WILLIE W. STEVENSON of Jackson-  
ville, and Miss FLORENCE STANDIFER  
of Gadson.

ATTENDANTS:  
Jno. M. Caldwell, Esq.,  
Miss Carrie Randall,  
Jas. B. Martin, Esq.,

Miss Minnie Turrentine.  
The Editor acknowledges kind remem-  
brance in the shape of an elegant wed-  
ding cake. The best that we can offer,  
in return, is the sincere wish that life  
may always wear for them the same col-  
our de rose as now, and that the reali-  
ties of wedded life may detract nothing  
from the rouness of loves young  
dream. The happy bride is to be con-  
gratulated on the possession of a manly,  
independent and industrious protector,  
and he is to be envied the possession of  
a most lovely and accomplished crea-  
ture.

An Odd Fellows Lodge will soon be  
formed at this place. The requisite  
number of charter members have been  
obtained, we understand.

## Seed Potatoes.

10 bushels very superior Irish Pot-  
atoes, raised in East Tenn. of the Peerless  
variety, for sale very cheap. Enquire at  
this Office, and apply soon.

See advertisements of the new  
business house of Mr. Ed. G. Caldwell.  
Those who may wish to purchase super-  
ior articles at a low price would do well  
to examine his stock.

We must decline to publish the poem,  
"I am dying, Egypt." It has frequently  
gone the rounds of the press and has  
been heretofore published in the RE-  
PUBLICAN.

We have received an improved Linder  
Distributer, which we will take pleasure  
in showing to parties who may call  
at this office.

We have received for sale one of the  
very best farms in Chocolocco valley.  
The creek flows through it, and there is  
a cane brake on it that will winter fifty  
head of cattle easily. The land is very  
fine and it is splendidly improved. It  
contains six hundred and fifty acres and  
can be bought for \$10,000—the third  
cash and balance extended time. We  
may publish in a future number an ex-  
tended description and meantime parties  
who may want such a farm would do  
well to write us for particulars.

The Banner County Hose Company  
was out Monday testing the force of the  
water and strength of the hose. The  
test was satisfactory and proved that our  
fire department is in good condition to  
fight fire if it should ever break out in  
town again.

WANTED.—To sell 75 bushels at \$1  
head. Apply to

Z. HENDERSON,  
Bruner, Calhoun county, Ala.

I have for some days past been using  
Linder & Montgomery's Distributer, and  
am highly pleased with it. I would not  
be without it for two dollars a day's use.

JOHN M. PATTERSON.

We are in the regular receipt of Vick's  
Illustrated monthly Magazine, published  
at Rochester, N. Y., by James Vick.  
Each number contains one beautiful col-  
ored plate, and many fine illustrations  
with 32 pages of interesting and useful  
reading matter. This work will be found  
very useful to all lovers of fine vegeta-  
ble and flower gardens. \$1.25 per year  
or five copies for \$5. We have had  
dealings with Mr. Vick for many years,  
and believe him to be without a super-  
ior for prompt, correct, fair and honor-  
able dealing.

## LOCAL.

Middle GATCHER.—*Motors, Editors*  
Farmers are making very good pro-  
gress with preparations for planting con-  
sidering the weather. A good many  
Spring oats have been sown. Wheat is  
looking very well. Health of this place  
is good. No deaths or marriage occur-  
ing in these parts at present. Jack Reynolds  
has removed to Etowah. Martin  
Owens has located in our midst. Sales  
of lands rather dull. Times are very  
quiet with us now. Plenty of shoddy in  
our surrounding neighborhoods. Prof  
C. is teaching at Ten Islands. Miss  
Tennie C. is also absent, teaching near  
Gadsden. We are pleased to see this  
week in our vicinity Miss Wilson and  
Mr. Leslie of Talladega. More soon.

## Roll of Honor.

The following named persons have paid  
subscriptions to the Republican since  
our last report:

Irvin Martin W. L. Johnson  
W. P. Cooper M. D. L. Monk  
J. B. Higgins J. J. Skelton  
Otterton Smith S. Sprinkles  
N. J. Bolton B. Neighbors  
G. F. Vernon G. P. Read  
J. M. McEvily J. T. A. Hughes  
M. B. Fowler A. J. H. Borders  
M. L. Richey Mrs. M. L. Sutcliff  
J. P. Renfro J. P. Laney

We are indebted to our Repre-  
sentative Gen. W. H. FORNEY, for  
a copy of the following Bill which  
has passed both Houses of Congress. It will be of interest to  
many of our readers.

## A BILL.

Amending the laws granting pen-  
sions to the soldiers and sailors  
of the war of eighteen  
hundred and twelve,  
and their wid-  
ows.

Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives of the  
U. S. of America in Congress assem-  
bled, That the Secretary of the  
Interior be, and he is hereby, auth-  
orized and directed to place on  
the pension-rolls the names of the  
surviving officers and enlisted and  
drafted men, without regard to  
color, including militia and volunteers  
of the military and naval ser-  
vices, of the U. States, who served for  
fourteen days in the war with  
Great Britain of eighteen hundred  
and twelve, and were honorably  
discharged, and the surviving  
widows of such officers and enlisted  
and drafted men.

SEC. 2. That this act shall not  
apply to any person who is receiv-  
ing a pension at the rate of eight  
dollars per month or more, nor to  
any person receiving a pension of  
less than eight dollars per month  
except for the difference between  
the pension now received (if less  
than eight dollars per month) and  
eight dollars per month. Pensions  
under this act shall be at the rate  
of eight dollars per month, ex-  
cept as herein provided, and shall  
be paid to the persons entitled  
thereto, from and after the pass-

age of this act, for and during  
their natural lives: Provided,  
That the pensions to widows pro-  
vided for in this act shall cease  
when they marry again.

SEC. 3. That before the name  
of any person shall be placed up  
on the pension-rolls under this act,  
proof shall be made, under such  
rules and regulations as the Com-  
missioner of Pensions, with the ap-  
proval of the Secretary of the In-  
terior, shall prescribe, that the ap-  
plicant is entitled to a pension un-  
der this act; and any person who  
shall falsely take any oath required  
to be taken under the provi-  
sions of this act shall be guilty of  
perjury; and the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

The loss or lack of a certificate of  
discharge shall not deprive the ap-  
plicant of the benefit of this act,  
but other proof of the service per-  
formed and of an honorable dis-  
charge, if satisfactory, shall be  
deemed sufficient; and when there  
is no recorded evidence of such  
service and such discharge, the appli-  
cant may establish the same by  
other satisfactory testimony: Pro-  
vided, That when any person has  
been granted a land-warrant under  
any act of Congress for and on ac-  
count of service in the said war  
of eighteen hundred and twelve,  
such grant shall be prima facie evi-  
dence of his service and honora-  
ble discharge, so as to entitle him  
to living, or his widow, if he be  
dead, to pension under this act;  
but such evidence shall not be con-  
clusive, and may be rebutted by  
evidence that such land-warrant was  
improperly granted.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the  
Interior be, and he is hereby, auth-  
orized and directed to restore to  
the pension-rolls the names of all  
persons now surviving hereto-  
fore pensioned on account of ser-  
vice in the war of eighteen hundred  
and twelve against Great Britain,  
or for service in any of the  
Indian wars, and whose names  
were stricken from the rolls in pur-  
suance of the act entitled "An Act  
authorizing the Secretary of the In-  
terior to strike from the pen-  
sion-rolls the names of such per-  
sons as have taken up arms against  
the government, or who have in  
any manner encouraged the re-  
bels," approved February fourth,  
eighteen hundred and sixty-four,  
whose disabilities have been remo-  
ved, or who have made application  
for such removal; and that the  
joint resolution entitled "Joint res-  
olution prohibiting payment by any  
officer of the government, to any  
person not known to have been op-  
posed to the rebellion and in favor  
of its suppression," approved Februa-  
ry 11, 1865, shall not apply to the  
persons provided for by this act.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the  
Interior be, and he is hereby, auth-  
orized and directed to restore to  
the pension-rolls the names of such  
persons as have taken up arms against  
the government, or who have in  
any manner encouraged the re-  
bels, approved February fourth,  
eighteen hundred and sixty-four,  
whose disabilities have been remo-  
ved, or who have made application  
for such removal; and that the  
joint resolution entitled "Joint res-  
olution prohibiting payment by any  
officer of the government, to any  
person not known to have been op-  
posed to the rebellion and in favor  
of its suppression," approved Februa-  
ry 11, 1865, shall not apply to the  
persons provided for by this act.

SEC. 6. That the surviving wid-  
ow of any pensioner of the war of  
eighteen hundred and twelve where  
the name of said pensioner was  
stricken from the pension-rolls in  
pursuance of the act entitled "An Act  
authorizing the Secretary of the In-  
terior to strike from the pen-  
sion-rolls the names of such per-  
sons as have taken up arms against  
the government, or who have in  
any manner encouraged the re-  
bels," approved February fourth,  
eighteen hundred and sixty-four,  
whose disabilities have been remo-  
ved, or who have made application  
for such removal; and that the  
joint resolution entitled "Joint res-  
olution prohibiting payment by any  
officer of the government, to any  
person not known to have been op-  
posed to the rebellion and in favor  
of its suppression," approved Februa-  
ry 11, 1865, shall not apply to the  
persons provided for by this act.

SEC. 7. That all laws and claus-  
es of laws in conflict with this act  
be repealed.

SEC. 8. That all laws and claus-  
es of laws in conflict with this act  
be repealed.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 15. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 16. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 17. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 18. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 19. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 20. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 21. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him, that  
such name was put on said rolls by  
mistake as to the right of such  
person to a pension under this act.

SEC. 22. That the Secretary of the  
Interior shall cause to be stricken  
from the rolls the name of any  
person, when it shall appear,  
by proof satisfactory to him

## AGRICULTURE.

## DOMESTIC.

## HUMOROUS.

## SCIENTIFIC.

**PERCENTAGE OF CREAM AND BUTTER.**—In speaking of the percentage of cream from a given quantity of milk, an exchange says there is "no necessary relationship between the percentage of the milk, and the butter production of the milk, and experiments have proved that of two milks, one with the smallest quantity of cream, as indicated by the percentage glass, yields the most butter." I need not say, per cent. of cream indicated by the new cream gauge is a fallacious guide. There is only one way at present known to test the butter quality of milk, and this is the making of butter from a known quantity of milk. It may be satisfactory to claim forty per cent. of cream from milk, but is it useful? The quantity of cream a milk will yield is of importance to the seller of cream, but it is not to the consumer. The yield of a cow's 10 per cent. of cream and per cent. of butter are two entirely different matters when used to express the richness of a cow's milk. A quart of milk which throws up four per cent. of cream, may make more butter than a quart of milk which throws up ten per cent. of cream. It is probable that the percentage glass may give indication of the quality of the butter from a cow, and tell "something" of the churning and ripening of the cream, but it does not tell the butter richness of the milk."

**CHEEKS TURNING.**—Having cleared a piece of new land last summer, for winter wheat, I selected about an acre from one end of the plot, and plowed it thoroughly and harrowed it, then sowed it to turnips. For plowing new land we use a strong shovel-plow made for the purpose with a round pointed coupler attached to the point of the shovel, so that when it strikes a root it will pass over and not catch. The soil was loam, and somewhat dry, being a beech and maple ridge. The seed was sown about the middle of June, broadcast, and harrowed in among the stumps, receiving no further care until pulling time.

A neighbor harvested the crop on shares, I furnished man and team to haul it into the cellar. My share measured fourteen bushel wagon loads, which we call 350 bushels; his share was about three loads.

Now for the cost, which would stand about: To three days' work, man and team, plowing, harrowing and harvesting \$30. By \$30 we mean, worth how much? After harvesting the turnips the land was shovelled and is ready to sow to spring wheat, so although I fail to get winter wheat on that part of the field, I shall, however, get a crop of spring wheat worth just as much and harvested at the same time as the winter wheat which was sown on the rest of the field.

**REMEDIES FOR INSECTS.**—The greenish-black jumping beetle, a tenth of an inch long, feeding on both cabbages and turnips while young, is kept in check by dusting with sulphur and plaster, or by applying slightly a solution of whale oil, soap or tobacco water. Sowing thickly and repeatedly may secure a crop, but the insects, however, do damage. The insect which causes the blight foot in cabbage may be repelled by lime and wood ashes, but a change to fresh land is better. Wire-worms, cut-worms and grub-worms may be killed by the slow process of digging around the injured plants for them; but the best way is to give clean land well cultivated and enriched, with frequent waterings to stimulate growth, which will tend to drive away the pests. Under-ground nemesis, the green worm, is best cleared from cabbages by hand picking. Plant-lice are driven off by whale oil, soap, sulphur, plaster, tobacco water, etc., if applied early so as not to injure the taste of the cabbages. As a rule for guarding against insects generally, make the ground rich, keep it clean and mellow, cultivate often and water freely.

**SUCCESS IN SHEEP HUSBANDRY.**—Success largely upon the manager of the flock. Good shepherds are rare. There is no use of shearing, going into the sheep and of shearing them without any previous experience. If one can not begin in a small way, with a few good, healthy young sheep, and grow into the business gradually, he had better not undertake it. Purchases no old sheep, no matter how low the price may be. Be sure there is no disease among them. Sheep are animals which can be made especially profitable on lands of medium or poor quality. As a rule, the most practicable way of managing a flock will be the best way. The kind of sheep to raise will depend upon the locality. Near large cities it will be found to be the most advantageous to raise such sheep only that are capable of being fattened with rare perfection, and at the same time yield a fleece of long and glossy wool, which can be manufactured into a variety of useful and elegant fabrics.

**CARE OF STOCK.**—Good shelter for the stock is absolute economy. With warmth there must be an ample supply of pure fresh air. The time may come when we shall find coal cheaper than the extra food needed to sustain vital functions. Cold and heat are important to our animals. At present we must keep our staples as warm and dry as we can; but pure air, with severe cold and plenty of food, is preferable to warm, impure staples, with the food saved.

Way She Stopped her Paper.

She came bounding through the same turn door like a canon ball, and without pausing to say, "How d're you?" she brought her umbrella down on the table with a mighty crash and shouted:

"I want you to stop my paper!"

"All right madam."

"Stop it right off, too," she persisted, whacking the table again, "for I waited long enough for you to do the square thing."

She quieted down for a moment, as we ran our finger down the list of names, and when we reached her's and scratched it out, she said:

"There, now maybe you'll do as you'd ought to after this, and not slight a woman jes' cause she's poor. If some rich folks happen to have a little red-headed, bandy legged, squint eye, wheezy squaler born to them you put it up to the skies, and make it out an angel; but when poor people have a baby you don't say a word about it, even if it is the square-test-bed, blackest-haired, biggest headed, noblest little kid that ever kept a woman awake nights. That's what's the matter, and that's why I stopped my paper."

And she dashed out as rapidly as she came.

A FRIEND CALLED ME TO DAY, one troubled with a Night Cold, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, and Dr. Radway's Remedy, as it may save you from such a sore throat, is a large one. It is an old established curative, whose qualities have been tested by thou-

## DOMESTIC.

**STEAMED BEEF.**—For a family of six or seven persons take four pounds of beef, cut it in large pieces, and when the size of your hand, cut in small pieces and fry out the fat; you must have a large flat-bottomed iron pot; after the suet is brown, take out the scraps and put in the meat and two onions cut up; when the meat has become a dark brown on one side, turn it over on the other, and let that get done, when the onions and meat are browned, add a pint of boiling water, whenver the meat gets dry add more water, but it must always be boiling hot; throw in a handful of salt, three bay leaves, and a half dozen each of whole allspice and whole pepper, cover with a close-fitting cover and let it cook for three hours; when almost done thin a tablespoonful of flour with half a cupful of water, stir this in the gravy, taking care not to have any lumps in it; when you wish to serve it strain the gravy through a sieve and pour a few spoonfuls over the meat.

**MIXED FOWL.**—Take the remains of a cold roast fowl and cut off all the white meat, which finely without any skin or bone; but put the bone and skin in a steamer with an onion, a blade of mace, and a handful of sweet herbs; Add nearly a pint of water. Let it stew for an hour, and then strain and pour off the gravy, putting in a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce. Take two hard boiled eggs and chop them small. Mix them with the fowl, and salt, pepper, and mace, according to taste; put in the gravy, also half a teaspoonful of very finely minced lemon peel, and one teaspoonful of nutmeg; add a pint of white wine, and boil for two hours; when done, strain the gravy, add a pint of cream, and serve it with a slice of bread and butter.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—Take the remains of a head of cabbage and cut off all the outer leaves; wash them, and boil them until they are soft; then chop them very fine; break the bread into fine crumbs; place alternate layers of the cabbage and bread crumbs in a dish, seasoning every other layer generously with butter, salt and pepper; finish off with a layer of bread crumbs; scale the milk; beat the eggs well; add them to the milk, then pour it carefully over the pudding; add until a light brown; half an hour should suffice. This method of preparing cabbage renders it as delicate as cauliflower.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—One-fourth of a head of cabbage, one-half loaf bread, one egg, two cups of fresh eggs, butter, salt and pepper, boil the cabbage until thoroughly done, then chop it very fine; break the bread into fine crumbs; place alternate layers of the cabbage and bread crumbs in a dish, seasoning every other layer generously with butter, salt and pepper; finish off with a layer of bread crumbs; scale the milk; beat the eggs well; add them to the milk, then pour it carefully over the pudding; add until a light brown; half an hour should suffice. This method of preparing cabbage renders it as delicate as cauliflower.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE PUDDING.**—To one hundred pounds of beef, take five pounds salt, three pounds sugar, one quart molasses, two ounces sal nitre and four gallons water; boil and skim; when cold, put into the meat; cut up pieces small and pack close, and the above amount of water will be sufficient; if not, add more water; sometimes rub a little oil on each piece as I have done in the barrel. With the above, we have good steak all winter, and for boiling it is hard to equal.

**CABBAGE**



## The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 23d, 1878.

The new silver dollar has begun to circulate.

The letter of Hon. Thos. A. Walker advocating a reduction of taxation to fifty cents on the one hundred dollars has widely attracted the attention of the press and has been copied in several of our State exchanges, and been highly complimented by many.

There is talk of compromising our water works debt. If it can be done, let it be done by all means. Compromise is the order of the day, both by States, confederates and cities. We believe the water works to be a public blessing, but that does not render the interest on the debt any the less hard to pay these hard times.

The bondholders' organs of the North directly after the passage of the silver bill, charged that many U. S. Senators were very drunk in their seats the night of its passage, and several Southern papers have given currency to the charge. The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, denies the truth of the story.

We understand that Mayor Stevenson will not consent to serve another term on any condition. The office is unremunerative, has its disagreeable duties, and besides interferes to some extent with his practice. Besides he believes in rotation in office, and is no fourth termer.

In the discussion of the water works question, let the fact not be lost sight of that the question was submitted to the people of the town and that they voted for water works, and that the Council then in office only registered the will of the people by issuing the bonds. If there is any blame for building the works, it rests upon a majority of the voters of the town.

The Pittsburgh Post asserts the impression that the Post has at any time supported Mr. Packard for the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans is absurd. We have often jocularly remarked that Mr. HATES ought to appoint Mr. Packard to this office because all the other fellows who did anything or suffered any sacrifice for the counting in of Mr. Hayes to the office which he holds by fraud have been rewarded by being installed in some fair place or in jail or both, except Packard, Chamberlain and the two Chaudlers.

### GUS. JOHNSON'S END.

Friday, the 15th inst., Gus Johnson, the notorious Georgia desperado and confessed murderer, paid the penalty of his crimes with his life on the scaffold. The number of people in Rome to witness the spectacle was estimated by the Rome papers at ten thousand.

From all accounts he was drunk when he took the leap into eternity. With all his bravado, his courage failed him when brought face to death, and he begged constantly for liquor to brace him up.

The crime for which he was hanged was the wanton shooting and killing of an inoffensive negro ferryman, though on the scaffold he confessed to the unaided killing of two men and to being a participant in other murders. He talked quite freely in jail to parties who called upon him, and declared that the move which led him back to his home and the neighborhood of his crimes, where he was finally captured, was the desire to kill two other men, who he said, had been concerned in the killing of his father. This accomplished, he said he would have left the country forever.

His execution was public at his own request. His talk on the gallows was incoherent and quite devoid of interest. He declared himself sorry for the commission of the crime for which he suffered death, and said it was wrong. He was respectfully connected and belonged to a very quiet family, but is said to have been a very bad character from boyhood up.

Many people believed him to be insane, and a strenuous effort was made by his friends to have the Governor of Georgia commute his sentence to imprisonment for life on this ground; and it is said, he never lost hope until taken out to execution that their efforts would be crowned with success; or, this failing, that his friends and brothers would rescue him by force. But the Governor refused to interfere, and his friends failed him, and he who had been so careless of the lives of others was left to taste the bitterness of death alone. He was received into the Catholic church after his sentence, and died with the crucifix in his hand.

His adventures are marked by nothing different from those common to the desperado and ruffian wherever found. He knew but one law—the law of force, and obeyed only the dictates of his own unwise will. He was a terror to the country wherever he went, and people will breath freer when he is out of it for good.

**Address of the Democratic and Conservative Executive Committee.**

**BOOMS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE PARTY.**  
MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 11, 1878.—The undersigned State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama hereby call a convention of the party to assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives in the city of Montgomery, at 12 o'clock m., on Wednesday the 29th day of May next for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each county will be entitled to one vote for every two hundred votes for each additional one hundred votes over, cast by our party.

in the election for Governor in 1876; and no county will be allowed more seats in the Convention than the number of delegates to which it may be entitled.

Upon the basis indicated above, the number of delegates from each county will be as follows, to-wit:

Constituency	Repres'n of Constituency 1876
Autauga	174
Baldwin	2276
Baldwin	557
Baldwin	3
Blount	1616
Bullock	2219
Cahaba	1737
Chambers	2062
Chambers	2117
Cherokee	1075
Chicotaw	1464
Clarke	1062
Cleburne	751
Cleburne	1142
Coffee	689
Coushatta	1142
Colbert	1357
Covington	931
Crenshaw	1466
Dale	1213
Dekalb	1669
Elmore	1401
Escambia	633
Eaton	1059
Fayette	957
Franklin	1466
Geneva	382
Greene	521
Houston	2220
Henry	1676
Jackson	2426
Jackson	1429
Lauderdale	1669
Lawrence	2057
Limestone	1927
Lovemont	1466
Macon	1572
Marion	2561
Marion	519
Marshall	1128
Mobile	5138
Monroe	1436
Montgomery	2315
Morgan	17
Pike	1202
Pike	2607
Pike	1191
Randolph	1434
Russell	1433
Sanford	1141
Selma	1215
Talladega	1432
Tallapoosa	1026
Tallapoosa	1206
Tallapoosa	2001
Tallapoosa	1207
Tallapoosa	1208
Tallapoosa	1209
Tallapoosa	1210
Tallapoosa	1211
Tallapoosa	1212
Tallapoosa	1213
Tallapoosa	1214
Tallapoosa	1215
Tallapoosa	1216
Tallapoosa	1217
Tallapoosa	1218
Tallapoosa	1219
Tallapoosa	1220
Tallapoosa	1221
Tallapoosa	1222
Tallapoosa	1223
Tallapoosa	1224
Tallapoosa	1225
Tallapoosa	1226
Tallapoosa	1227
Tallapoosa	1228
Tallapoosa	1229
Tallapoosa	1230
Tallapoosa	1231
Tallapoosa	1232
Tallapoosa	1233
Tallapoosa	1234
Tallapoosa	1235
Tallapoosa	1236
Tallapoosa	1237
Tallapoosa	1238
Tallapoosa	1239
Tallapoosa	1240
Tallapoosa	1241
Tallapoosa	1242
Tallapoosa	1243
Tallapoosa	1244
Tallapoosa	1245
Tallapoosa	1246
Tallapoosa	1247
Tallapoosa	1248
Tallapoosa	1249
Tallapoosa	1250
Tallapoosa	1251
Tallapoosa	1252
Tallapoosa	1253
Tallapoosa	1254
Tallapoosa	1255
Tallapoosa	1256
Tallapoosa	1257
Tallapoosa	1258
Tallapoosa	1259
Tallapoosa	1260
Tallapoosa	1261
Tallapoosa	1262
Tallapoosa	1263
Tallapoosa	1264
Tallapoosa	1265
Tallapoosa	1266
Tallapoosa	1267
Tallapoosa	1268
Tallapoosa	1269
Tallapoosa	1270
Tallapoosa	1271
Tallapoosa	1272
Tallapoosa	1273
Tallapoosa	1274
Tallapoosa	1275
Tallapoosa	1276
Tallapoosa	1277
Tallapoosa	1278
Tallapoosa	1279
Tallapoosa	1280
Tallapoosa	1281
Tallapoosa	1282
Tallapoosa	1283
Tallapoosa	1284
Tallapoosa	1285
Tallapoosa	1286
Tallapoosa	1287
Tallapoosa	1288
Tallapoosa	1289
Tallapoosa	1290
Tallapoosa	1291
Tallapoosa	1292
Tallapoosa	1293
Tallapoosa	1294
Tallapoosa	1295
Tallapoosa	1296
Tallapoosa	1297
Tallapoosa	1298
Tallapoosa	1299
Tallapoosa	1300
Tallapoosa	1301
Tallapoosa	1302
Tallapoosa	1303
Tallapoosa	1304
Tallapoosa	1305
Tallapoosa	1306
Tallapoosa	1307
Tallapoosa	1308
Tallapoosa	1309
Tallapoosa	1310
Tallapoosa	1311
Tallapoosa	1312
Tallapoosa	1313
Tallapoosa	1314
Tallapoosa	1315
Tallapoosa	1316
Tallapoosa	1317
Tallapoosa	1318
Tallapoosa	1319
Tallapoosa	1320
Tallapoosa	1321
Tallapoosa	1322
Tallapoosa	1323
Tallapoosa	1324
Tallapoosa	1325
Tallapoosa	1326
Tallapoosa	1327
Tallapoosa	1328
Tallapoosa	1329
Tallapoosa	1330
Tallapoosa	1331
Tallapoosa	1332
Tallapoosa	1333
Tallapoosa	1334
Tallapoosa	1335
Tallapoosa	1336
Tallapoosa	1337
Tallapoosa	1338
Tallapoosa	1339
Tallapoosa	1340
Tallapoosa	1341
Tallapoosa	1342
Tallapoosa	1343
Tallapoosa	1344
Tallapoosa	1345
Tallapoosa	1346
Tallapoosa	1347
Tallapoosa	1348
Tallapoosa	1349
Tallapoosa	1350
Tallapoosa	1351
Tallapoosa	1352
Tallapoosa	1353
Tallapoosa	1354
Tallapoosa	1355
Tallapoosa	1356
Tallapoosa	1357
Tallapoosa	1358
Tallapoosa	1359
Tallapoosa	1360
Tallapoosa	1361
Tallapoosa	1362
Tallapoosa	1363
Tallapoosa	1364
Tallapoosa	1365
Tallapoosa	1366
Tallapoosa	1367
Tallapoosa	1368
Tallapoosa	1369
Tallapoosa	1370
Tallapoosa	1371
Tallapoosa	1372
Tallapoosa	1373
Tallapoosa	1374
Tallapoosa	1375
Tallapoosa	1376
Tallapoosa	1377
Tallapoosa	1378
Tallapoosa	1379
Tallapoosa	1380
Tallapoosa	1381
Tallapoosa	1382
Tallapoosa	1383
Tallapoosa	1384
Tallapoosa	1385
Tallapoosa	1386
Tallapoosa	1387
Tallapoosa	1388
Tallapoosa	1389
Tallapoosa	1390
Tallapoosa	1391
Tallapoosa	1392
Tallapoosa	1393
Tallapoosa	1394
Tallapoosa	1395
Tallapoosa	1396
Tallapoosa	1397
Tallapoosa	1398
Tallapoosa	1399
Tallapoosa	1400
Tallapoosa	1401
Tallapoosa	1402
Tallapoosa	1403
Tallapoosa	1404
Tallapoosa	1405
Tallapoosa	1406
Tallapoosa	1407
Tallapoosa	1408
Tallapoosa	1409
Tallapoosa	1410
Tallapoosa	1411
Tallapoosa	1412
Tallapoosa	1413
Tallapoosa	1414
Tallapoosa	1415
Tallapoosa	1416
Tallapoosa	1417
Tallapoosa	1418
Tallapoosa	1419
Tallapoosa	1420
Tallapoosa	1421

# The Republican.

**ED. G. CALDWELL,**  
at the old Forney Corner.)  
has on hand the best brands of Chew-  
and Smoking TOBACCOS, includ-  
ing the popular Swanson's Pride  
and celebrated Durkum Smoking Tobac-  
co. He has the largest stock of CI-  
CARS in Town. Among his brands  
you will find the Solace, Margarita Roy-  
al Standard and the favorite Tidal  
Wave.

Chocolate, Gelatine, Imported Chow  
Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon &  
Canned Goods in great variety at  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat,  
Potatoes, Mackarel, Macaroni & Cheese  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

To buy one of those choice Sugar Cu-  
pids HAMS at  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

Cheap Groceries for Cash at  
the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

Fresh Meal at  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

Choice Vegetable and Flower  
Books for sale cheap at  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the  
Towers patent at  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

A splendid lot of new Tin-ware at  
**ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

Bring your MONEY to  
**MADDOX & PRIVETT'S**  
and buy Goods Cheap.

SEED CORN.

100 BUSHELS very superior White  
Seed Corn, carefully selected and ma-  
tured for years, by David P. Walker, of  
Monroe county, Tenn. This corn is of-  
fered at \$1 per bushel. Apply or send  
orders to  
**MADDOX & PRIVETT.**

A few bushels very superi-  
or SWEET POTATOES for seed  
for sale cheap by  
**MADDOX & PRIVETT.**

FINE lot Tennessee HAMS at  
**MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.**

North Eastern seed Potatoes,  
the best in the market at the RED  
STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT have  
a lot of SMOKE JOWLS, the  
cheapest meat you can buy.

Nice SAUR KRAUT at the  
RED STORE at 40 cts. per gal.

SPLENDID CHEESE at MAD-  
DOX & PRIVETT'S.

HONEY strained or in the comb  
at the RED STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT claim  
to have the BEST TOBACCO in  
town—try it and see if they are  
right.

Go TO the RED STORE to  
GET your PLOW gear.

**W. P. & ED. L. PARR,**  
Grocers & Commission  
Merchants,

Sole consignments of all kinds  
of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Corn,  
Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and  
any other article usually sold in a  
Grocery Store.

Go to Parr and buy SUGAR,  
COFFEE, Meal, Grits and Hom-  
iny.

The Parrs are selling the best  
**SOAP** at 10cts. per lb.

If you want S O A P that will  
clean your clothes without wash-  
ing, go to Parrs' and buy their  
Magic Soap.

The best SAUSAGE at Parrs,  
go and get some.

CURRENTS at Parrs for 10  
cents per lb.

The best Smoking TOBACCO  
is the genuine Blackwell. Parrs  
have it—try it. Also Chewing  
Tobacco.

Go to Parrs to buy your Butter,  
Cheese, Crackers, Nuts and Can-  
dy—come one, come all.

The Parrs are selling 25 lbs best  
Pearl GRITS for \$1.

Go to Parrs to buy MATCHES  
at 40c per doz. found wood boxes.  
Come to Parrs to get your Eggs,  
Raisins, Candies, and all other  
good things.

W. P. & Ed. L. PARR will pay  
the market price in cash for Corn  
Meal, Flour, Butter, Bacon and  
Lard, &c.

We will pay 8c per doz for Eggs  
in cash for one week.

Best SEED CORN in Ala., Vir-  
ginia White, raised by J. O. Camp  
of Calhoun co. for sale by PARRS.

If you want TIN-WARE cheap,  
Parrs is the place to get it cheap—  
don't forget.

**WANTED TO SELL**

A Second Hand Piano, but little used—  
price \$150. Enquire at this office.

**WANTED.** To sell 75 goats at \$1 a  
head. Apply to  
**Z. HENDERSON,**  
Bruen, Calhoun Co. Ala.

Lost on the 16th, one Setter dog,  
liver and white color, comes by the  
name of Trump. Liberal reward for  
information. D. J. PHILIPS.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Rev Daniel Hoke, of the Episcopal  
church, has been in Jacksonville visiting  
relatives, this week.

The Rev. W. Wilks & T. M. Bailey  
will preach in the Baptist church, of  
this place on the 5th Sabbath and Sat-  
urday night preceding in this month.

By enquiry at this Office you can  
ascertain where you can purchase a large  
sort of good stock with five large healthy  
pigs, remarkably cheap.

We are pleased to note the fact that  
Wallace W. Woodward, who began the  
practice of law at our bar a short time  
since, has stepped into practice at once,  
and is winning his way rapidly to the  
foremost ranks of our young profes-  
sionals.

There will be preaching, at the  
Methodist Church in Jacksonville,  
by Rev. C. M. Livingston, on the 1st  
Sunday in each month at 3 p. m.; and  
on the 3rd Sunday at 7 p. m.

Also by Rev. R. A. Goodrum, 3rd  
Sunday at 11, A. M.

We have been requested to publish the  
following ticket:

TAX PAYERS' TICKET.

For Intend:

J. D. HAMMOND.

For Council:

W. M. HAMES.

A. M. LANDERS.

A. O. STEWART,

L. L. SWAN.

JOSEPH NUNNELLY.

PEOPLES TICKET.

Intend:

JOHN D. HAMMOND.

For Council:

W. H. FLEMING,

Wm. M. HAMES,

J. C. FRANCIS,

L. L. SWAN,

D. C. TURNER.

The subject of the above complemen-

tary notices is a native of Calhoun,  
studied law here, and went from here to his  
early practice in Gadsden; and from this  
fact, aside from his amiable qualities we  
are glad to note his early success.

A table showing how many rails,  
ten feet long and ten rails high on  
the crooked worm plan, will en-  
close the following square plots of  
ground:

See what Messrs. Miller & Cooper, Alex-  
andria, say of the Linder Distributor.

We have several of them on hand here  
at Jacksonville; and farmers who live  
near here would do well to call and let  
us show them the machine. It is esti-  
mated that a machine will last fifteen  
years. If this be so (and we do not  
doubt it) the cost will be only \$200 a  
year for this great labor saver and econ-  
omizer.

MADDOX & PRIVETT have  
a lot of SMOKE JOWLS, the  
cheapest meat you can buy.

Nice SAUR KRAUT at the  
RED STORE at 40 cts. per gal.

SPLENDID CHEESE at MAD-  
DOX & PRIVETT'S.

HONEY strained or in the comb  
at the RED STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT claim  
to have the BEST TOBACCO in  
town—try it and see if they are  
right.

Go TO the RED STORE to  
GET your PLOW gear.

**W. P. & ED. L. PARR,**  
Grocers & Commission  
Merchants,

Sole consignments of all kinds  
of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Corn,  
Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and  
any other article usually sold in a  
Grocery Store.

Go to Parr and buy SUGAR,  
COFFEE, Meal, Grits and Hom-  
iny.

The Parrs are selling the best  
**SOAP** at 10cts. per lb.

If you want S O A P that will  
clean your clothes without wash-  
ing, go to Parrs' and buy their  
Magic Soap.

The best SAUSAGE at Parrs,  
go and get some.

CURRENTS at Parrs for 10  
cents per lb.

The best Smoking TOBACCO  
is the genuine Blackwell. Parrs  
have it—try it. Also Chewing  
Tobacco.

Go to Parrs to buy your Butter,  
Cheese, Crackers, Nuts and Can-  
dy—come one, come all.

The Parrs are selling 25 lbs best  
Pearl GRITS for \$1.

Go to Parrs to buy MATCHES  
at 40c per doz. found wood boxes.  
Come to Parrs to get your Eggs,  
Raisins, Candies, and all other  
good things.

W. P. & Ed. L. PARR will pay  
the market price in cash for Corn  
Meal, Flour, Butter, Bacon and  
Lard, &c.

We will pay 8c per doz for Eggs  
in cash for one week.

Best SEED CORN in Ala., Vir-  
ginia White, raised by J. O. Camp  
of Calhoun co. for sale by PARRS.

If you want TIN-WARE cheap,  
Parrs is the place to get it cheap—  
don't forget.

**WANTED TO SELL**

A Second Hand Piano, but little used—  
price \$150. Enquire at this office.

**WANTED.** To sell 75 goats at \$1 a  
head. Apply to  
**Z. HENDERSON,**  
Bruen, Calhoun Co. Ala.

Lost on the 16th, one Setter dog,  
liver and white color, comes by the  
name of Trump. Liberal reward for  
information. D. J. PHILIPS.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA., March 11, '78.  
I am using a Linder Distributor on  
my plantation, and think it is one of the  
greatest labor-saving implements that  
can be employed in agriculture. It does  
its work better than can be done by hand;  
and as it decreases the expense of han-  
dling home made fertilizers at least one  
half, it will certainly encourage their  
manufacture and use, and thus prove a  
double blessing.

L. D. MILLER.

Alexandria, Ala., March 16th, '78.  
Dr. P. P. Linder:

MY DEAR SIR AND FRIEND, I have  
been using one of your improved Manure  
Distributors on my farm the past week.  
I have gone over five acres each day.  
It is more than I really expected. My  
compost being in good order, the ma-  
chine has not even been stopped in five  
days use. I have no trouble in putting  
down any quantity desired. I can safely  
recommend it to the public, and in my  
opinion you will never sell a man one  
of those "Distributors" who will be dis-  
pleased with operating it. It is the only  
machine that I have ever seen that would  
manipulate home-made manures perfect-  
ly. This with the labor saved in the  
putting down by hand in the old way is  
no little consideration. I wish you  
success in its introduction.

Truly Yours,  
W. P. COOPER.

OUR young friend, James B. Martin,  
of Gadsden, Alabama, whose ad-  
mission to practice in the Supreme Court  
we noticed a few days ago, made his  
maiden speech in that court on yester-  
day. It was able and well delivered and  
was highly spoken of by the members of  
the bar present. Mr. Martin is a young  
gentleman, of fine ability, and has a  
bright future before him.—Montgomery  
Advertiser 9/1.

We are glad to learn from the above  
that our young friend acquitted himself  
with much credit in his first effort before  
that learned and august tribunal of  
our State, the Supreme Court. He is  
one of the rising young men of our  
State.—Gadsden Times.

The subject of the above complimen-  
tary notices is a native of Calhoun,  
studied law here, and went from here to his  
early practice in Gadsden; and from this  
fact, aside from his amiable qualities we  
are glad to note his early success.

THE OLD FARMER'S BED.

but it was empty. The fire had dis-  
appeared, but slightly, and it was plainly  
evident that it had not been occupied at  
all that night. Toward the rear the  
flames had done their work more effect-  
ually. There the heat had been the  
greatest, and nothing met the eyes of  
the searchers but a pile of smoking  
embers; but from underneath came the  
shocking maturing smell of burning  
flesh. Fifteen minutes were consumed  
removing the rubbish, and the bodies of  
the dead were laid out.

OLD KAISER AND FOUR SONS

were removed. The boys lay in a row,  
their heads to the rear wall of the room  
and their feet toward the center. They  
lay upon their backs, and their limbs,  
although roasting, were stretched out  
and composed, showing that the fire  
had come after death. The body of  
the old man lay between the boys and  
the bed of his wife and babies. It was  
twisted and distorted, showing that  
living nerves and muscle had writhed  
before the blaze. The consuming ele-  
ment had gone too far, however, to tell  
whether he had inflicted upon himself  
any injury before he lay down to die.

THE OLD FARMER'S BED.

but it was empty. The fire had dis-  
appeared, but slightly, and it was plainly  
evident that it had not been occupied at  
all that night. Toward the rear the  
flames had done their work more effect-  
ually. There the heat had been the  
greatest, and nothing met the eyes of  
the searchers but a pile of smoking  
embers; but from underneath came the  
shocking maturing smell of burning  
flesh. Fifteen minutes were consumed  
removing the rubbish, and the bodies of  
the dead were laid out.

THE SKULLS OF THE BOYS

had all been crushed. From inspection  
of the wounds it seemed as if they had  
been inflicted with a mattock or grub-  
hoe.

After the bodies were carried out a  
messenger was dispatched to Sheriff  
Kaiser, who was at the scene of the  
disaster. He had gone to his office, and  
had brought with him his children. The  
four boys were aged ten, nine, seven and five  
years. The family was small and Kaiser  
was old. The family was broken, and he  
found it impossible to make both ends  
meet. He had been begining with his  
rent, and on the first of March he was  
to give up the premises. This pre-  
pared the old man's mind continually. A  
younger man, with a grown-up family  
like his, might have been brave. Kaiser  
fell into great despondency. He went  
about the surrounding country looking  
for another farm, but the only one he  
could find within his means was a place  
with an old log house upon it. "Oh  
Christ!" he said to a neighbor, "I can't  
take my wife and little ones into a log  
house." But have I come to?

# The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 23d, 1878.

The new silver dollar has begun to circulate.

The letter of Hon. Thos. A. Walker advocating a reduction of taxation to fifty cents on the one hundred dollars has widely attracted the attention of the press and has been copied in several of our State exchanges, and been highly complimented by many.

There is talk of compromising our water works debt. If it can be done, let it be done, by all means. Compromise is the order of the day, both by States, confederates, and cities. We believe the water works to be a public blessing, but that does not render the interest on the debt any the less hard to pay these hard times.

The bondholders' organs of the North directly after the passage of this silver bill, charged that many U. S. Senators were very drunk in their seats the night of its passage, and several Southern papers have given currency to the charge. The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, denies the truth of the story.

We understand that Mayor Stevenson will not consent to serve another term on any condition. The office is unremunerative, has its disagreeable duties, and besides interferes to some extent with his practice. Besides he believes in rotation in office, and is no fourth termer.

In the discussion of the water works question, let the fact not be lost sight of that the question was submitted to the people of the town and that they voted for water works, and that the Council then in office only registered the will of the people by issuing the bonds. If there is any blame for building the works, it rests upon a majority of the voters of the town.

The Pittsburgh Post asserts the impression that the Post has at any time supported Mr. Packard for the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans is absurd. We have often jocularly remarked that Mr. Hayes ought to appoint Mr. Packard to this office because all the other fellows who did anything or suffered any sacrifice for the counting in of Mr. Hayes to the office which he holds by fraud have been rewarded by being installed in some fat place or in jail or both, except Packard, Chamberlain and the two Chandlers.

GUS. JOHNSON'S END.

Friday, the 15th inst., Gus Johnson, the notorious Georgia desperado and confessed murderer, paid the penalty of his crimes with his life on the scaffold. The number of people in Rome to witness the spectacle was estimated by the Rome papers at ten thousand. From all accounts he was drunk when he took the leap into eternity. With all his bravado, his courage failed him when brought face to face with death, and he begged constantly for liquor to brace him up. The crime for which he was hung was the wanton shooting and killing of an ineffectual negro ferrymen, though on the scaffold he confessed to the unaided killing of two men and to being a participant in other murders. He talked quite freely in jail to puritans who called upon him, and declared that the motive which led him back to his home and the neighborhood of his crimes, where he was finally captured, was the desire to kill two other men, who he said, had been concerned in the killing of his father. This accomplished, he said he would leave the country forever. His execution was public at his own request. His talk on the gallows was incoherent and quite devoid of interest. He declared himself sorry for the commission of the crimes for which he suffered death, and said it was wrong. He was respectably connected and belonged to a very quiet family, but is said to have been a very bad character from boyhood up. Many people believed him to be insane and a strenuous effort was made by his friends to have the Governor of Georgia commute his sentence to imprisonment for life on this ground; and, it is said, he never lost hope until taken out to execution that their efforts would be crowned with success; or, this failing, that his friends and brothers would rescue him by force. But the Governor refused to interfere, and his friends failed him, and he who had been so careless of the lives of others was left to taste the bitterness of death alone. He was received into the Catholic church after his sentence, and died with the crucifix in his hand. His adventures are marked by nothing different from those common to the desperado and ruffian wherever found. He knew but one law—the law of force, and obeyed only the dictates of his own unlicensed will. He was a terror to the country wherever he went, and people will breath freer that he is out of it for good.

Address of the Democratic and Conservative Executive Committee.

Rooms of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 11, 1878.—The undersigned, the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama hereby call a convention of the party to assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives in the city of Montgomery, at 12 o'clock m., on Wednesday the 26th day of March, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each county will be entitled to one vote for every two hundred votes, for each additional one hundred votes over, cast by our party.

in the election for Governor in 1876; and our county will be allowed more seats in the Convention than the number of delegates to which it may be entitled.

Upon the basis indicated above, the number of delegates from each county will be as follows, to-wit:

Counties.	Delegates.
Autauga	774
Baldwin	3270
Baldwin	657
Bibb	811
Baldwin	1218
Baldwin	2319
Baldwin	1873
Cochran	2002
Chambers	2117
Chilton	1075
Cherokee	1461
Cherokee	1042
Cherokee	781
Clay	1142
Coffee	686
Concho	1142
Colbert	1357
Coosa	1409
Covington	731
Crenshaw	1290
Date	1343
Dale	1613
DeKalb	1069
Dekalb	1401
Dekalb	1268
Dekalb	1330
Dekalb	925
Franklin	984
Geneva	382
Hale	521
Hale	2222
Hale	1246
Jackson	3246
Jefferson	1845
Lauderdale	1495
Lawrence	1609
Limestone	2687
Madison	1587
Madison	3225
Marengo	2591
Marietta	879
Marshall	1126
Mobile	5128
Montgomery	2315
Morgan	1350
Perry	1203
Pickens	2607
Pike	1934
Randolph	1191
Sanford	1403
Shelby	1191
St. Clair	1215
Talladega	1342
Tallapoosa	150
Tuscaloosa	2605
Walker	837
Washington	509
Wilcox	1482
Collman	290

The county of Culham having been created since the election in 1876, the committee have deemed it proper to allow that county representation in convention based upon the vote cast for the Democratic and Conservative candidate for Probate Judge of the county in the year 1877, but without interfering with, or deducing from, the representations of the several counties from which it was taken. This course was adopted to secure Culham a representation, and at the same time, to avoid the possibility of injustice to either of the three counties from which it was formed, inasmuch as it was found to be impossible to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the proportionate loss of Democratic and Conservative voters, which these old counties had respectively sustained by the creation of the new.

It is desired and requested that the county conventions of the several counties of the State proceed to call county conventions for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State convention, and that the county conventions be composed of delegates chosen by primary assemblages of the party on full and fair notices.

Fellow-Citizens—We are about to enter upon another political campaign, the results of which cannot fail to exert an important influence upon the material, social and political interests of the State for two years, and perhaps for a much longer time. The wrongs we endured, the injuries we sustained, the indignities we have suffered, subjected the disengaged and patriotic among us to the profanity and outrage with which the unprincipled Republican rule in Alabama for more than seven years are all too familiar to the recollection to require that we be warned to exercise that vigilance which is "the price of liberty" to avoid the recurrence of similar calamities, which would certainly follow the defeat and overthrow of the Democratic and Conservative party in the State. It is not probable that the party from whose ranks we have suffered so many evils in Alabama will again meet us in an open contest under its old name and organization, but it cannot hope to accomplish that which directly or indirectly will seek to effect by induction. It will next be felt in an attempt to create dissensions in our own ranks and if we meet it at all, it will probably be under the banner of "Conservatism," or some other specious disguise, in whatever shape it may present itself, our sacred duty as well as our most important interest, demand that we should crush it. "He that is not for us is against us." No man can be considered a good Democrat who will deliberately betray his party, to defeat its closest friends.

Our party's object of course is to carry into the administration of the government the policies and principles upon which it is founded. Internal discussion never fails to weaken a party and often render it easy prey for its enemies. If our party is divided, from whatever cause, from its standard-bearers, it will be easily overthrown. It is ordered that the 25th day of April 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,  
Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Cochran County, J.

Probate Court for said county Special Term, March 18th, 1878.

Charles Littlejohn, dec'd, estate of

THIS day came Thomas Littlejohn, administrator of said estate and filed his statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 25th day of April 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,  
Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County, J.

Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Mar. 1st, 1878.

At this term of the Court came Wm. P. Crook, Administrator of the es-

tate of Henry Crook, deceased, and filed

in court his report in writing and under oath setting forth that said estate is to the best of his knowledge and belief established.

The legislative power to tax the

people has been limited; the power to

lend the public credit to create a public debt beyond the power of the people to pay,

and to spend nearly twenty millions of

the public debt created by the

administration of the party.

Special attention given to the collection

of debts, the getting up of pension

and land warrant claims, the clearing

of homestead entries of lands and the

cancellation of old forged homestead

entries of lands. Office in the south-

west corner of the court house, opposite

the Circuit Clerk's office.

L. W. CANNON,

Judge of Probate.

Mar. 23-24.

A. WOODS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection

of debts, the getting up of pension

and land warrant claims, the clearing

of homestead entries of lands and the

cancellation of old forged homestead

entries of lands. Office in the south-

west corner of the court house, opposite

the Circuit Clerk's office.

L. W. CANNON,

Judge of Probate.

Mar. 23-24.

A. WOODS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection

of debts, the getting up of pension

and land warrant claims, the clearing

of homestead entries of lands and the

cancellation of old forged homestead

entries of lands. Office in the south-

west corner of the court house, opposite

the Circuit Clerk's office.

L. W. CANNON,

Judge of Probate.

Mar. 23-24.

A. WOODS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection

of debts, the getting up of pension

and land warrant claims, the clearing

of homestead entries of lands and the

cancellation of old forged homestead

entries of lands. Office in the south-

west corner of the court house, opposite

the Circuit Clerk's office.

L. W. CANNON,

Judge of Probate.

Mar. 23-24.

A. WOODS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection

of debts, the getting up of pension

and land warrant claims, the clearing

of homestead entries of lands and the

cancellation of old forged homestead

entries of lands. Office in the south-

west corner of the court house, opposite

the Circuit Clerk's office.

L. W. CANNON,

Judge of Probate.

Mar. 23-24.

A. WOODS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection

of debts, the getting up of pension

and land warrant claims, the clearing

of homestead entries of lands and the

cancellation of old forged homestead

entries of lands. Office in the south-

west corner of the court house, opposite

# The Republican.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

### ED. G. CALDWELL, at the old Forney Corner,

has on hand the best brands of Chew-  
and Smoking TOBACCOs, includ-  
ing the popular Swanson's Pride and  
Celebrated Durkam Smoking Tabac-  
co. He has the largest stock of CI-  
FARS in Town. Among his brands  
you will find the Solace, Margarita, Roy-  
al Standard and the favorite Tidal  
Wave.

Chocolate, Gelatine, Imported Chow  
Chow, Biskit Baked Beans, Salmon &  
Canned Goods in great variety at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meats,  
Potatoes, Mackarel, Macaroni & Cheese  
at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those extra Sugar Cu-  
tHAMS at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**Cheap Groceries for Cash at**

the old Forney Corner.

**Fresh Lard at**

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**Fresh Meat at**

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

**Choice Vegetable and Flower**

Beets for sale cheap at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the

Towers patent at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

A splendid lot of new Tin-ware at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Bring your MONEY to

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S

and buy Goods Cheap.

## SEED CORN.

100 BUSHELS very superior White  
Seed Corn, carefully selected and ma-  
tured for years, by David P. Walker, of  
Monroe county, Tenn. This corn is of-  
fered at \$1 per bushel. Apply or send  
orders to

MADDOX & PRIVETT.

A few bushels very superi-  
or SWEET POTATOES for seed  
for sale cheap by

MADDOX & PRIVETT.

FINE lot Tennessee HAMS at  
MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

North Eastern seed Potatoes,  
the best on the market at the RED  
STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT have  
a lot of SMOKED JOWLS, the  
cheapest meat you can buy.

Nice SAUR KRAUT at the  
RED STORE at 40 cts. per gal.

SPLENDID CHEESE at MAD-  
DOX & PRIVETT'S.

HONEY strained or in the comb  
at the RED STORE.

MADDOX & PRIVETT claim  
to have the BEST TOBACCO in  
town—try it and see if they are  
right.

GO TO the RED STORE to  
GET your PLOW gear.

**W. P. & ED. L. PARR,  
Grocers & Commission  
Merchants.**

Solicit consignments of all kinds  
of COUNTRY PRODUCE, Corn,  
Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and  
any other article usually sold in a  
Grocery Store.

Go to Parr and buy SUGAR,  
COFFEE, Meal, Grits and Hom-  
miny.

The Parrs are selling the best  
**STROGHT** at 10 cts. per lb.

If you want S O A F that will  
clean your clothes without wash-  
ing, go to Parrs' and buy their  
Magic Soap.

The best SAUSAGE at Parrs,  
go and get some.

CURRENTS at Parrs for 10  
cents per lb.

The best Smoking TOBACCO  
is the genuine Blackwell. Parrs  
have it—try it. Also Chewing  
Tobacco.

Go to Parrs to buy your Butter,  
Cheese, Crackers, Nuts and Can-  
dy—come one, come all.

The Parrs are selling 25 lbs best  
Pearl GRITS for \$1.

Go to Parrs to buy MATCHES  
at 40c per doz. found wood boxes.

Come to Parrs to get your Figs,  
Haxias, Candies, and all other  
good things.

W. P. & ED. L. PARR will pay  
the market price in cash for Corn  
Meal, Flour, Butter, Bacon and  
Lard, &c.

We will pay 80 per doz for Eggs  
in cash for one week.

Best SEED CORN in Ala., Vir-  
ginia White, raised by J. O. Camp  
of Calhoun co. for sale by PARRS.

If you want TIN-WARE cheap,  
Parrs is the place to get it cheap—  
don't forget.

**WANTED TO SELL.**

A Second Hand Piano, but little used—  
price \$150. Enquire at this office.

**WANTED.** To sell 75 goats at \$1  
head. Apply to

Z. HENDERSON,

Bruner, Calhoun Co. Ala.

Lost on the 16th, one Sauer dog,  
liver and white color, comes by the  
name of Trump. Liberal reward for  
information.

D. J. PRIVETT.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Rev Daniel Hoke, of the Episcopal  
church, has been in Jacksonville visiting  
relatives, this week.

The Rev. W. Wilks & T. M. Bailey  
will preach in the Baptist church, of  
this place on the 5th Sabbath and Sat-  
urday night preceding in this month.

By enquiry at this Office you can  
ascertain where you can purchase a large  
sow of good stock with five large healthy  
pigs, remarkably cheap.

We are pleased to note the fact that  
Wallace W. Woodward, who began the  
practice of law at our bar a short time  
since, has stepped into practice at once,  
and is winning his way rapidly to the  
foremost ranks of our young profes-  
sionals.

There will be preaching at  
the Methodist Church in Jacksonville,  
by Rev. C. M. Livingston, on the 1st  
Sunday in each month at 3 P. M.; and  
on the 3rd Sunday at 7 P. M.

Also by Rev. R. A. Goodrum, 3rd  
Sunday at 11 A. M.

We have been requested to publish the  
following ticket:

**TAX PAYERS' TICKET.**

For Intend:

J. D. HAMMOND.

For Council:

W. M. HAMES.

A. M. LANDERS.

A. C. STEWART,

L. L. SWAN.

JOSEPH NUNNELLY.

**PEOPLES TICKET.**

Intend:

JOHN D. HAMMOND.

For Counselor:

W. H. FLEMING,

Wm. M. HAMES,

J. C. FRANCIS,

D. C. TURNER.

**NOTICE TO TEACHERS.**

As it is impossible for me to reply to  
all letters from those wanting informa-  
tion on the school law, I would be glad  
to meet them, at Jacksonville on the first  
Saturday. I wish every teacher in the  
county would be there, that we may  
discuss some points of general interest,  
on the subject of teaching.

G. B. RUSSELL

We are gratified at the steady increase  
of our subscription list of late, and most  
heartily thank those friends who have  
interested themselves for the paper.

**As the canvas approaches, we again**

call attention to our rule that no com-  
munication affecting the claims of can-  
didates will be published unless paid for

at our advertising rates—ten cents a  
line. If any gentleman wants to sug-  
gest the name of a friend on this con-  
dition, our columns are open to him.

Otherwise, not. We regret that we  
have already had to decline one com-  
munication under this rule, the gentle-  
man not probably being aware of it.

Had his communication been on any  
other subject, or omitted names, we  
should have taken pleasure in giving it  
room.

We are pleased to learn through a pri-  
vate letter from the Cherokee Iron  
Works company, to Mr. J. M. ALEX-  
ANDER, Agent of the company, that the  
company have already purchased 125  
tons of rails and are having lumber de-  
livered to lay the track of the Van  
Wert R. R., which intercepts the Selma  
& Dalton Road at Pryors. We  
also note the fact that this company  
have certificates from the leading Iron  
men of the country pronouncing their  
iron the best for strength and softness—  
the two most requisite qualities—that  
they have ever tried. There is certainly  
a great future for the iron interests of  
the South.

Capt. Marion Glover died at his  
home near Amersonville, Cherokee  
county, Alabama, last Sunday, of typhoid  
fever. He was good man, and died in the prime of life,  
being about thirty-five years of age,  
leaving a widow and one or two  
children. Our fellow townsmen, Messrs. Cain Glover & J. A.  
Glover were his brothers, and were  
with him at the time of his death.—  
Rome Courier.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—Marshal Fra-  
rr is enclosing the shade trees on  
the public square, annew. The  
uninsightly building formerly occu-  
pied by Johnny Ramananago has  
been fitted up with a new front,  
and now looks well. Mr. L. L.  
Swan is improving the place he  
recently bought from Mr. Allday.

Workmen are busy making im-  
provements on Gen. Forney's

place. L. W. Grant is having his

residence overhauled; and alto-

gether the saw and hammer are

going busily throughout the town.

It is a sign of returning prosperity.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA., March 11, '78.

I am using a Linder Distributor on  
my plantation, and think it is one of the  
greatest labor-saving implements that  
can be employed in agriculture. It does  
its work better than can be by hand;  
and as it decreases the expense of han-  
dling home made fertilizers at least one  
half, it will certainly encourage their  
manufacture and use, and thus prove a  
double blessing.

L. D. MILLER.

Alexandria, Ala., March 16th, '78.

Dr. P. P. Linder:

MY DEAR SIR AND FRIEND,

I have been using one of your improved Manure  
Distributors on my farm the past week.

I have gone over five acres each day.

It is more than I really expected.

My compost being in good order, the manure

has not even been clogged in five days use.

I have no trouble in putting down any quantity desired.

I can safely recommend it to the public, and in my

opinion you will never sell a man one of

those "Distributors" who will be dis-  
persed with operating it.

It is the only machine that I have ever seen that would

manipulate home-made manures perfectly.

This with the labor saved in the

putting down by hand in the old way is

no little consideration.

I wish you success in its introduction.

Truly Yours,

W. P. COOPER.

DR. P. P. LINDER.

Our young friend, James B. Martin,

Esq., of Gadsden, Alabama, whose ad-

mission to practice in the Supreme Court

we noticed a few days ago, made his

maiden speech in that court on yester-

day. It was able and well delivered and

was highly spoken of by the members of

the bar present. Mr. Martin is a young

gentleman, of fine ability, and has a

bright future before him.—Montgomery Advertiser.

WE ARE PLEASED to note the fact that

our young friend, James B. Martin,

has been admitted to practice in the Su-  
preme Court.

He is the first Alabama lawyer to be ad-

mitted to the Supreme Court.

He is the second youngest lawyer to be ad-

mitted to the Supreme Court.

He is the third youngest lawyer to be ad-

mitted to the Supreme Court.



# JACKSONVILLE

# REPUBLICAN

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2137.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

### YOUTH.

What do I care for beauty's palm?  
What do I care for wreath or fame?  
What do I care for the world's applause?  
What do I care for an empty name?  
  
For beauty means love, and love means pain;  
And wealth is a thorn in the pillow of sleep.  
Fame is triumph for one mad hour.  
And then the victim is left to weep.  
  
Oh I fling them away with disdainful hands—  
I laugh them to scorn in my glowing youth!  
What do I care for your glittering pasto?  
When I have the jewel of, price, poorness?  
  
Hug all these things to your withered heart—  
All of the world's alluring bands;  
But give me youth—my gran' sweet youth;  
Tis all I ask of the frowning gods!

### Only A Song.

Monsieur Bafonte, who had a large family and a small income, hired the upper floor of a large building in Paris, and, to reduce his rent, underlets a room to young Monsieur Fernande, the musical composer, of whose compositions no one had yet heard anything.

It was a little narrow room with one very high window; but it had this advantage, out of this window one could, at the risk of breaking one's neck, catch a glimpse of the beautiful prima donna Mlle. La C—, as she fanned herself on the balcony of the first floor. For this sensible reason had Monsieur Fernande hired the apartment.

He was dreadfully in love with her, though they had never spoken to each other, and he fondly and falsely believed she knew he had thrown her bouquets and had given him special thanks for them as she held them, her pretty chin, and bowed her pretty head for them, and smiled with the beaming smile of an actress upon the audience.

If ever he made his name and fortune, then she should know; but not until then. So he loved on in silence, and worked at his compositions, and offered them to publishers and had them "declined with thanks."

Now and then, of course, he sold a song, but the songs did not become popular, and he must have starved to death but that he now and then played on the piano for some dancing party. At the best he lived on bread, coffee and a little soup.

In his room he had an old piano, a desk, chair, a meerschaum, and a little charcoal furnace. When he had five francs in his pocket, and it was not rent day, he felt rich.

Mlle. La C— had every luxurious lounge and couch to be bought for money. She lavished gold on her friends, herself, on her pet poodle, on the beggars who held out their crooked hands, and showed their distorted faces at the door of the house, as she tripped from the carriage.

They said she had been a peasant girl, whose sweet voice as she stood singing at the door of a little hut had caught the ear of a wealthy music-worshipper, who had her taught in consequence. They tell such stories of so many prima donnas. No one would have guessed from her manner now that she ever knew the value of sou. Yet with all this extravagance she was growing rich, and could make a little fortune in a night.

Young, beautiful, adored; who could be happier? And yet, though she could sing so divinely, she could not have composed one of those little songs which were written in the garret over her head, to save her bright young life. Each one was a gem, and probably Monsieur Fernande knew it, for genius ought to know its own work.

Still, rattling marches, waltzes that were the same thing over again, and bits from well-known operas, twisted into galops, sold; while his little songs lay neglected on the counter, and others never reached the counter, being scorned from the first by publishers with no music in their souls, however much there may have been in their shops.

If, indeed, some well-known singer would have sung one of them—Mlle. La C—, for instance—their tone might have been a change. The thought crept into poor Fernande's heart by degrees; at last it strengthened into a resolve; but it must be the best of all that she should lay before her idol, the very best—nothing else would do.

So he wrote in his attic room, the poor composer, and below, the happy songbird thrilled her song, and laughed and chatted, and was carelessly generous, and never even knew of his existence, who evening after evening, watched her, listened to her, envied the man who had the right to sit beside her, hold her fan, perhaps—who knew her hand also; the men one of whom might one day be her favored lover. And she enjoyed her happy butterfly existence and knew nothing about him.

"After a manner, Mademoiselle," said the superintendent. "He is dead."

They buried Fernande in whatever spot of ground is given to pauper prisoners. And Mlle. La C— sang until she sang herself into the heart of some title; but as long as she sings at all she will sometimes sing "Love's Dying Dream." It is so pretty; then it was the work of an unknown admirer. It is the favorite with Madame, and always has been.

No one remembers number twenty-four, named Fernande, who was so impudent as to die while Mlle. La C— was singing.

Wine, cheese and friendship improve with age.

With the signature of "An Admirer," and resolved to leave it at her door and await the result.

"If I should even hear her sing it I should be so happy," he said to himself, "I should be willing to die."

What strange things we say sometimes! Did you ever say anything, not

quite meaning it, that afterward proved itself true, though not as you intended it? I have. And one morning he said: "To-day I will do it," and with these words left his room.

He ran down stairs with a precious parcel in his hand, and stood before the door that led to Mlle. La C—'s suite of rooms with a palpitating heart. He had intended to knock and leave the parcel with a servant, but—how unfortunate!—the door stood open. He would steal in and put the music on the table. He crept in; he laid the parcel down softly, but as he did so, his eyes fell upon a miniature. It was a portrait of his divinity herself, and it was set in costly gems. These he neither noticed nor cared for. All he saw was the sweet face. He stooped over it; he took it in his hand.

"It is herself!" he said.

And I think he would have kissed it, but at that moment he heard a scream and a savage growl.

He turned. The scream came from Mlle. La C—, the growl from a gentleman who accompanied her, and on the instant two hands came down on Fernande's shoulder, and the miniature was wrested from him.

"How careless of Auguste," said the lady, "to leave the door open for thieves to enter by."

The gentleman lustily called for help. Fernande said nothing. Conscious of his position he was stricken dumb, and it was as one passing through the changing scenes of a dream that he knew himself to be arrested and cast into prison.

The prima donna appeared against him when the time came. She had found him in her room. He had a valuable ornament in his hand. She believed that he intended to steal it. She had never seen him before.

At this the young man felt that it would be well to be dead. She had never seen him before! It was all fancy. He had not caught her eye. She had not noticed him.

The gentleman gave his evidence, but he was fierce, and called Fernande a thief and a rascal, and Fernande could only say he was not guilty. He would not even bring his respectability forward by way of defense.

"I am named Fernande, and I am twenty-three, and I am nothing and nobody."

This he said when called upon to account for himself, and nothing more, and he was written down vagrant and condemned to six month's hard labor as a thief.

Mlle. La C— went home pouting and declaring that "she hated to go to such dreadful places." She ate a delightful lunch, and afterward finding a packet upon her table, opened it and read Fernande's anonymous note, at which she laughed and hummed over the song, pronouncing it "very pretty." A few days after she practiced it, and on being encored one night, befteth her to sing it.

Poor Fernande! If he could have been there to have seen how the women wept over his pretty little lay of love and death, and to have heard how the applause rang.

After that the manager besought Ma-

damoiselle to sing "Love's Dying Dream" every night, and the lady obeyed the request.

Amateur singers went mad over it, and it was published. Having the name of no composer upon it, it was called Mlle. La C—'s song, and by many was believed to be her own, and it sold as never a song sold before.

One day, with a party, she visited the prison where Fernande was confined.

She stood amid her little circle of officers, and said to one in authority of the place.

"What do they like, these people?

Shall I sing a love song?"

"As Mademoiselle pleases," said the man. "Every one understands that theme."

And Mademoiselle smiled, and tried her voice with a little trill, and began poor Fernande's song, "Love's Dying Dream."

Oh, the eager, glittering eyes that watched her.

Oh, the flushed cheek—the hurried breath! Oh, the mad throbings of the heart of number twenty-four as he whispered to himself:

"It is my song! It is my song!"

"What is the matter?" whispered number twenty-three to number twenty-four. "I say, mon ami, speak."

"What is the matter?" asked the singer of the superintendent, at the last notes of her song died upon her lips. "There seems to be some commotion."

"There is a little," said the superintendent calmly: "number twenty-four has caused it."

"Has he escaped?" cried the lady, looking as though she had heard that a tiger had broken loose.

"After a manner, Mademoiselle," said the superintendent. "He is dead."

They buried Fernande in whatever

spot of ground is given to pauper prisoners.

And Mlle. La C— sang until she sang herself into the heart of some title;

but as long as she sings at all she will sometimes sing "Love's Dying Dream."

It is so pretty; then it was the work of an unknown admirer. It is the favorite with Madame, and always has been.

No one remembers number twenty-four, named Fernande, who was so impudent as to die while Mlle. La C— was singing.

Wine, cheese and friendship improve with age.

With the signature of "An Admirer," and resolved to leave it at her door and await the result.

"If I should even hear her sing it I should be so happy," he said to himself,

"I should be willing to die."

What strange things we say sometimes! Did you ever say anything, not

### The Race Horse.

There were 70 two-year-old races in 1877, won by 45 colts and fillies, which amounted to \$41,943; to four of the races the amount of the purse is not given. Of those 45 winners Kentucky furnished 23, who won \$31,545; Tennessee 3, who won \$5,425, making a total for the two States of \$36,070, leaving only the paltry sum of \$6,873 to the rest of the country. Besides, four of the winners bred elsewhere were out of mares raised in Kentucky, and they won \$4,750.

There were 230 races won by 91 three-year-old colts and fillies, amounting to \$150,608; to 11 races no amount of purse is given. Of these 91 winners Kentucky furnished 44, who won \$9,305; Tennessee 6, who won \$12,830, making a total of \$12,140, leaving only \$37,923 to the rest of the country. In this list 14 winners bred elsewhere were out of mares raised in Kentucky, who won \$2,185.

There were 174 races won by 78 four-year-olds last year, amounting to \$61,983; to eight races no amount of purse is given. Of these Kentucky furnished 34 winners of \$11,000, and Tennessee two winners who won two races, worth \$250, of the amount not given, leaving \$42,350 to the rest of the country. Of the remainder of the winners there are ten out of mares bred in Kentucky, who won 22 races worth \$21,550, and four out of mares bred in Tennessee, who won ten races, worth \$5,725.

There were 114 races won by 40 different five-year-olds last year, who won \$39,769; in one race no amount is given. Of these Kentucky furnished 19 winners of 50 races, amounting to \$26,150, and Tennessee three winners of 14 races, amounting to \$2,600, making a total of 28,550, leaving \$10,910 for the remainder of the country.

There were 80 races won by 37 different six-year-olds and upward last year, who won \$26,795. Of these Kentucky furnished 17 winners of 49 races, worth \$14,935, leaving \$11,860 for the remainder of the country.

This he said when called upon to account for himself, and nothing more, and he was written down vagrant and condemned to six month's hard labor as a thief.

Mlle. La C— had every luxurious lounge and couch to be bought for money. She lavished gold on her friends, herself, on her pet poodle, on the beggars who held out their crooked hands, and showed their distorted faces at the door of the house, as she tripped from the carriage.

They said she had been a peasant girl, whose sweet voice as she stood singing at the door of a little hut had caught the ear of a wealthy music-worshipper, who had her taught in consequence. They tell such stories of so many prima donnas. No one would have guessed from her manner now that she ever knew the value of sou. Yet with all this extravagance she was growing rich, and could make a little fortune in a night.

Young, beautiful, adored; who could be happier? And yet, though she could sing so divinely, she could not have composed one of those little songs which were written in the garret over her head, to save her bright young life. Each one was a gem, and probably Monsieur Fernande knew it, for genius ought to know its own work.

Still, rattling marches, waltzes that were the same thing over again, and bits from well-known operas, twisted into galops, sold; while his little songs lay neglected on the counter, and others never reached the counter, being scorned from the first by publishers with no music in their souls, however much there may have been in their shops.

If, indeed, some well-known singer would have sung one of them—Mlle. La C—, for instance—their tone might have been a change. The thought crept into poor Fernande's heart by degrees; at last it strengthened into a resolve; but it must be the best of all that she should lay before her idol, the very best—nothing else would do.

So he wrote in his attic room, the poor composer, and below, the happy songbird thrilled her song, and laughed and chatted, and was carelessly generous, and never even knew of his existence, who evening after evening, watched her, listened to her, envied the man who had the right to sit beside her, hold her fan, perhaps—who knew her hand also; the men one of whom might one day be her favored lover. And she enjoyed her happy butterfly existence and knew nothing about him.

"After a manner, Mademoiselle," said the superintendent. "He is dead."

They buried Fernande in whatever

spot of ground is given to pauper prisoners.

And Mlle. La C— sang until she sang herself into the heart of some title;

but as long as she sings at all she will sometimes sing "Love's Dying Dream."

It is so pretty; then it was the work of an unknown admirer. It is the favorite with Madame, and always has been.

No one remembers number twenty-four, named Fernande, who was so impudent as to die while Mlle. La C— was singing.

Wine, cheese and friendship improve with age.

With the signature of "An Admirer," and resolved to leave it at her door and await the result.

"If I should even hear her sing it I should be so happy," he said to himself,

"I should be willing to die."

What strange things we say sometimes! Did you ever say anything, not

tion his adopted son was unmarried. In Washington society, he met Miss Sarah York, of Philadelphia, and after an ardent wooing married her and brought her to his home at the Hermitage. Years passed on, and a family, consisting of three sons, one of whom died in infancy, and a daughter, sprang up to waken the echoes of the old building. These children were named Andrew Jackson, 3d., Samuel Jackson, and Rachel Jackson.

In 1848 the Hermitage estates were sold in the State of Tennessee, \$48,000 being paid therefor. Bonds were issued for the amount, of which only \$4,000 have been redeemed. After the sale, Andrew Jackson, Jr., continued his residence at the Hermitage, and even up to the present time it has continued to be the home of his family without intermission. After the death of Gen. Jackson, the flow of life at the Hermitage was undisturbed by the outer world until the civil war. And now what decision could the adopted son of Gen. Jackson make? In the corner of the garden slept the great man who had said the "Federal Union must and shall be preserved," and around him were friends, and sons casting their lots with the Southern Confederacy. A strict neutrality sealed the lips of Andrew Jackson's adopted son, and he devoted himself more sedulously and exclusively to domestic concerns. The family at the Hermitage now consisted of Andrew Jackson and his wife, and a sister of the latter, Mrs. Marion Adams. The war came to a close, and but one of the two sons who had put their armor on returned to the hallowed Hermitage. Samuel Jackson fell in battle, but Andrew Jackson, 3d., returned, bearing the title of Colonel, and covered with honor, having served with distinction throughout the war. Death had frequently broken into the little circle. In the year 1865, Andrew Jackson, Jr., was hunting, and passing over a fence, he held his hand upon the muzzle of his gun. A stray branch struck the hammer and shattered the hand, producing a painful, but not, it was supposed, dangerous wound. But lock-jaw set in, and General Jackson's adopted son was laid beside him in the corner of the garden.

Col. Andrew Jackson, now the sole representative of the Jackson name, devoted himself to the service and support of his aged mother and her sister.

To him the arena of politics was closed; he had cast his lot with a lost cause, and came out empty-handed. There was nothing left for him but to devote himself, as his father did before him, to domestic pursuits. Less than a year ago Mrs. Marion Adams died. Mrs. Jackson was then asked if she would not prefer leaving a place so full of sad memories, but she replied, "No, it will not be for long now." Here she came years ago a happy bride; here her children were born, and here her happiest days were passed, and here she desires to live the remainder of her allotted years.

The garden, containing the tomb of Gen. Jackson, is full of beautiful flowers that in summer fill the air with perfume, while the ivy and cedar mingle their branches with the weeping willows that sign above the tomb. The family of Dr. Lawrence



REPUBLICAN.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Eggs sold on the streets this week for 7 cents per dozen.

Notice under the head of "Wanted" two new advertisements this week.

A gentle rain, Wednesday night greatly benefited the gardens and fields here about.

Messrs. Hatties, Martin & Ellis have been absent attending Cleburne court a portion of last and this week.

The accomplished Miss ANNIE WYLY has returned to her home after a lengthy and pleasant visit to friends in the city of Selma.

Nearly all the children and some grown people in town have had measles within the last ten days. The disease is of a very light type and has about run its course. No deaths.

The gentleman who offers a shot gun for sale this week, will doubtless give a bargain, and any one wanting such an article would do well to call on us for his hand.

L. W. Grant, Real Estate agent, sold a place near Weaver's Station, to Messrs. Hanlon, Williams & Driskill last week. They got a bargain of and get their prices.

Attention is directed to the Insurance advertisement of Mr. L. K. Swan in another column. Mr. Swan is known all over this section of country as a most correct business man and scrupulously exact. It is sufficient recommendation of the three companies mentioned in the advertisement that he represents them, for he would not touch an unsound concern "with a ten foot pole." In addition they enjoy a well merited reputation for solventy and promptitude where they have done business, and those who wish to insure could pitch upon no better companies or a more accommodating agent.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of JONES & EDMUNDSON, dealers in American and Italian Marble tombstones, Rome, Ga. Mr. E. called upon Thurslay and showed us some elegant specimens of pure white and variegated marble, and from a glance at his book of specimens we judge that his firm is prepared to do work both artistically and cheaply. The freight from Rome on this character of work will be much less than from other marble yards, and we advise those who want such work to write to Messrs. Jones & Edmundson

and get their prices.

Communicated.

**A SIGHT METHOD OF PROVING MULTIPLICATION.**—Add the figures of the multiplicand; divide by nine; also the figures of the multiplier; divide by nine; multiply the remainder and again divide by nine, and note the remainder add the figures of the product, divide by nine, and if the last remainder is alike, the product is correct.

Sold two coats for eight dollars; one, I gained twenty-five per cent; the other, I lost twenty-five per cent. Did I gain or lose, and how much?

Tuesday at the invitation of Mr. J. D. Arnold, one of the inventors and patentees of "Arnold's Patent Grave Cover." We visited our cemetery to examine some work recently put up by him, as well as some done two years ago, which latter we spoke of at the time. That put up within the past few weeks is beautiful in design, and for cheapness far ahead of any similar ornamentation.

We were shown one complete granite colored box beautifully lettered and embossed, over an infant's grave, which cost only \$12.

In marble the same work would have cost \$50, and one is about as pretty and durable as the other.

When it is known that the work can be made to so nearly resemble marble as to be mistaken for it, the value of it is enhanced in the eyes of those who prefer pure white to granite color for such work.

That part of Mr. Arnold's work which had been standing two years, was in no way impaired either in beauty or strength.

Indeed it is harder and equally pretty as when we saw it one year ago.

It is the character of his work to grow harder with time, and there is no wear out in it.

It is a cheap and elegant ornamentation of graves, and we hope to see it take the place in large measure of the marble head and foot boards which afford no such protection as do these covers.

The Messrs. Arnold are preparing to push the sale of rights to manufacture them this summer, and we hope they may meet with a large measure of success.

The invention has great merit, and active, energetic men who buy State or county rights can make money out of it.

Mr. T. D. Ledbetter, an old and very estimable citizen of this county, and father of our present Tax Assessor died at his home, some miles above this place last Saturday and was buried Sunday. He had been in bad health for some time. In the death of such men the country sustains great loss.

The health of the neighborhood is very good. I hear of the measles, but they are like the Irishman's good country—*a few miles away from us, and I will be glad if they remain so.*

Mr. Wm. Glenn, Jr. is a regular turkey "gobbler." Awhile back he caught twenty-six wild turkeys in a pen at one time, but the top of the pen being made of light material, they all get away but three. He happened to be near when they went in, and since that time he has killed five with his gun. He killed two in one shot, they weighed twenty-three pounds apiece.

Mr. B. B. Nunnelly is building a new house for Mr. E. T. Clark.

Mr. H. Martin handles the yard stick in his father's store.

Mr. I. G. Morris has quit farming.

He is attending to his mill again.

Silver has remonetized, but it appears that bad whisky demonetized a parcel of chaps in this settlement not long ago.

They took down fences, cursed and beat a negro woman, shot her dog, and wound up by falling out among themselves and one biting another's ear badly. So much for whisky.

The Deafianian and Cross Roads

correspondents of the Tribune, burrah for Houston and Phil Cooper. I say burrah for the convention and Cross Roads Charles Martin.

The new Council was sworn in Monday night by Judge Cannon. Appropriate remarks were made by the retiring and incoming Mayors, and Dr. J. C. Francis, the faithful Town Treasurer.

The bonded and judgment debt of the town was shown to be \$13,000 or \$14,000. On this amount the interest had been regularly and promptly paid, and the machinery of town government kept going on a tax of one per cent.

Mayor Stevenson stated that he had made an effort to compromise the bonded debt; but that holders had asked him 95 cents in the dollar cash.

The next meeting of the county Grange will be held with our Grange on the 4th Saturday in May. A full delegation is desired.

The young men of our town have organized a Negro Minstrel Troupe.

They have thirteen members, all pretty fair actors.

A good programme is promised, and we may expect something

"rich, rare and racy."

The measles has appeared in the Valley. One of our old citizens tells us that an "ounce" of preventive is worth a pound of cure; and the only sure preventive of this disease is to keep a gallon jug of "corn juice" near you all the while, and to test its quality occasionally.

At the last meeting of the Christian church, the pastor and a prominent member of the Baptist church had a heated discussion on the faith and doctrine of their denominations.

I think that this Beat will present the people a "candidate" at the August election for the Legislature. June Bug

Beat has one already—the defeated candidate of the last election.

Miss Alice Cooper is off on a three months visit to Georgia and Tennessee.

Our friend Rev. D. P. Williams is making a lucrative business selling rights of the "Bowling plow." He is now on a tour through Georgia.

"ANTI NATIONAL."

**SENSATION.**

We were struck with the good sense and good taste of some remarks in the Macon Telegraph and Messenger of a late date, upon the subject of publishing to the world the story of the misdeeds of men who have been convicted of crimes. These remarks were called on by the fact of the publication of the life of Gus Johnson. Now, we all know that it is a common thing for men under sentence of death to tell stories of their murders which are not to be relied on. And those who have watched the conduct of such men, and scrutinized that conduct, can see why stories are told. One may do it for the purpose of creating an opinion that he is deranged another for the purpose of inciting some innocent man, and another may even be a monomaniac upon the subject of killing. Johnson told a gentleman on the day before his death that he had committed a certain murder, and on the day of his execution he denied having done it. So, in regard to the killing of a negro baby and making fish bait of it, his story, as it has been told, lacks of some of the first elements of credibility. It is said he fished in the river, when the river is fifteen miles from the point where the killing was said to have taken place. And again, he is the only person who ever seemed to have known of the dead. Nobody lost a child that we ever heard of, and it is, in all probability, one of those stories which men often tell just for the sake of creating a sensation.

We have refrained in this case, as in all others, from "garbling" before the world tales of blood, which are often the merest fiction, told but for the purpose of making one's self a hero. We have done this from a belief that the publication of such stories but tends to inflame the latent evil passions that lurk in the hearts of too many, and because of our respect for the large circle of friends and kindred that must necessarily feel this publishing to the world a tilt that at least in parts is mythical. The publication of such story cannot, in our opinion, do any good, and it may be the means of doing much harm.—Rome Courier.

Lightning Striking Down an Irreversible Scoffet.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,** *Cahaba County.*

Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Mar. 13th, 1878.

At this term of the Court came Wm. A. P. Crook, Administrator of the estate of Henry Crook, deceased, and filed his report in writing and under oath, setting forth that said estate is to the best of his knowledge and belief insolvent.

Thereupon, it is ordered by the court, that the 15th day of May, 1878, be appointed a day for the hearing and determining upon said reports and declaring said estate insolvent, at which time all persons interested can appear and show cause if any they can, why said estate should not be declared insolvent, if they think proper.

J. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Peace Declared in the East! *To more Eating Turkey.*

But we now have on hand the SOLUBLE PACIFIC

**GUANO.**

The best Fertilizer offered to our Farmers. Come any day and you can get it.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS.

March 16—31.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Cahaba County.*

Probate Court for said county Special Term; March 16—31.

Charles Littlejohn dec'd. estate of Final Settlement.

This day came Thomas Littlejohn

Administrator of said estate and filed

his statement, accounts and vouchers

for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 25th day of April 1878, be appointed a day on which

all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON

Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

U. S. REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 323, 325, 326, and 328, an additional tax is imposed on all persons engaged in the pursuit of a trade or business, or in the transaction of business, for the support of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof. Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Statutes for Religion" deals with the subject of inexpressible interest.

A propositus of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers entitled "Over the Water," and "Gardener's Gazette," the former being a monthly English newspaper, and the latter a weekly English newspaper, and profitably suggesting the various English statistical publications.

"The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor

## AGRICULTURE.

**New Use for Sawdust.**—The London Field, one of the highest authorities, says of sawdust: "I litter the horse on to the depth of nine inches, raking off the damp and solid surface every morning, and spreading evenly a little fresh, removing the whole four or five times a year. Its advantages appear to be many, of which I will state a few. Which gives it, in my estimation, its greatest superiority over straw, it is much cleaner, and more easily arranged; and, of course, much cheaper at first cost, making in the end excellent manure. It is peculiarly beneficial to the feet, affording a substitute for the soil or earth we always find in horse-houses, great, and presents the most comfortable place to the horse's natural footing—the earth. We never had a diseased foot since the introduction of sawdust into the stable, some years since. Horses bedded on sawdust are free from dust and strains than when on ordinary litter, simply because sawdust is a better absorbent, and they testify their approval of it by frequently lying down for hours in the dry."

In the recent discussion of being unseatable, an advantage which all in charge of horses with the habit of eating their litter will admit.

**Draillot Corns.**—As there is quite a variety of opinions in regard to the best method of planting and cultivating corn, I will give my experience and conclusion: I have been farming on my own account for thirty years; I have dropped corn by hand and covered with the hoe; planted with the horse-planter and driller; I think perfectly cultivated corn produces more and better corn than when sown; the stalks will be more uniform in size, and consequently have fewer nubbins.

Mark with sled marker, rows forty-four inches apart; use drill with wire back of the brush. The hoosier is good on common land, set for twelve inches. After the corn has been planted four or five days, put the hawp on, harrowing the ground, then plant the plants, and let it rest again to the lungs, laden with these impurities, having effectually accomplished its vital mission.

According to M. Dite, if anhydrous calcium chloride is dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of water, the temperature rises as the salt dissolves. If the solution, after it has cooled down to its original temperature, is heated again, the temperature rises again, and so on. This is the reason why the stalks will pull the ground in cultivation and destroy the weeds. As soon as the corn is a few inches high, put in the two-horse cultivator with full set of bull tongues; plow twice and put on the shovels; do not harrow in April and leave off cultivation until the last of May, and then charge the drill with seed in the fall.

**Look AHEAD.**—Every farmer who has timber, should get a few logs to the mill for drag timber, wagon tongues, and the like. Have them sawed and piled under cover, so that next season when you are dragging a piece of seasoned timber, is needed, you will know just where the desired article can be found without being obliged to spend the whole day in search of it. Each farmer should have a chest of common tools, such as are necessary for repair work on the farm. It is much easier, if we have the materials, to repair a broken harrow, or other utensil, than to buy one. When we are in a shop for the purpose of hiring done what we could do just as well ourselves. Any articles that are liable to break, had better be attended to at once, and not laid aside with "I guess I can make that last this season, well enough." It will be sure to break when you are in a hurry. There is a world of wisdom in the old maxim, "Procrastination is the thief of time," and to no one is time so precious as to the farmer at the busy season.

**Fou Stomachs.**—Stock of every description, from overfeeding, from want of change of food, and from scanty feed get out of order, and the condition of the stomach is the first visible symptom. One of the most common and incipient signs of disease, but in its usual state it is also the least palpable article that can be given to animals. In the Northwest, where corn is so cheap as to be freely used, we have charcoal in a very palpable form. All kinds of farm animals eat readily, and given once a week it maintains a sweetness of the stomach of a most beneficial character. These animals, when fed, have a full supply of soft-burned grains of corn in the ashes, which they use as a corrective; but in the East, where corn is too costly for fuel, it will still pay to burn sufficient at times to be used as a corrective. Poultry and hogs eat it to the last morsel and thrive well on it.

**The Food of Cattle.**—A small quantity of concentrated food, such as is well suited to the horse, is unsuited to the fattening ox, yet oilcake and meal are often wasted by feeding it in this way approaching, too nearly to this latter condition. By giving it under the other food, or too much, loss, much of it often passes through the alimentary canal imperfectly digested. The capacious stomach of the ox requires filling with a bulky dilute material, in order to excite into action the secretory vessels of its large surface, and to allow of the proper digestion of whatever nutritive material may also be present.

**Bijah's Invitation.**

Good old Bijah has his hours of dependency, as well as a Congressman. He had one of his fits on as the reporter stole softly in. His eyes had an almond shape, his vest was not properly pulled down, and there was a lump in his throat as he slumped around and muttered:

"After I've dropped dead on the street and been mopped around in the mud, and dragged to the morgue, and kivered up in the ground, folks will begin to feel sorry and wish they had tried to weary my soothin' brow now and then!"

Behold how small a thing will lift a man over a fence by his suspenders, as it were! The old man was handed the following letter:

BRACKET HOUSE,  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.,—1878.]

Abijah Joy, Esq.:

Dear Sir.—As the Fifth Annual New York State Grange F. of H. is to meet at the Bracket House on the 22d inst., and continue its session for several days, it occurs to me (knowing that you take lively interest in the various objects of agricultural pursuits) that you might be persuaded to attend said meeting as a self-constituted delegate from Michigan. Inclosed find bill of fare used at the last annual, assuring you that the next will be equally elaborate and perhaps some better.

Very truly yours,

W.M. HILDRETH.

He was pleased. He tickled his left ear. Then he changed hands on the broom and tickled his right. He began to smile. They grinned. Then he rubbed his bald head as a boy caresses a peeled coconut, opened his eyes, and went into the corridor saying:

"Now ha'nt that nice! That's meant for me, certain, and I don't believe even General Grant got an invitation. Now I'll live on—now I'll cure this cold—now I'll crowd my feet to No. 14 boots and suffer in patience!"

## SCIENTIFIC.

**Unusual Length of Legs.**—An elaborate series of measurements of human legs has been made by Dr. J. S. Wight, of Brooklyn. In the proceedings of Kluge County Medical Society, the results of the investigation are very fully given. It appears probable that not over one person in three has legs as many as myself, of which I will state a few. Which gives it, in my estimation, its greatest superiority over straw. It is much cleaner, and more easily arranged; and, of course, much cheaper at first cost, making in the end excellent manure. It is peculiarly beneficial to the feet, affording a cool, porous stuffing, a substitute for the soil or earth we always find in horse-houses, great, and presents the most comfortable place to the horse's natural footing—the earth. We never had a diseased foot since the introduction of sawdust into the stable, some years since. Horses bedded on sawdust are free from dust and strains than when on ordinary litter, simply because sawdust is a better absorbent, and they testify their approval of it by frequently lying down for hours in the dry.

In the recent discussion of being unseatable, an advantage which all in charge of horses with the habit of eating their litter will admit.

In a paper communicated by Professor Young to the Royal Society, London, they call attention to the fact that the bulb of a thermometer be chemically coated with silver and then covered with the scale by the electrolytic process, the mercury will traverse some portion of the scale and take up a position independent of temperature. The phenomenon is called electrostriction. Copper, silver, iron, and nickel are known to contract when exposed to heat.

—*On the Various Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*—Many of the residents of our varable climate are subject to the various diseases of the respiratory organs, and it is not clear how to utilize a moral which Dr. Wight draws from his observations; that it is better to break the left than the right thigh; but readers who propose to break their legs should take this fact into consideration.

## DOMESTIC.

**BREAD.**—The following is the recipe by which the celebrated Vienna bread was made that became so famous on the Centennial Grounds for its deliciousness as to command for its price indeed so far for more than its weight: Sift in a basin four pounds of flour, sink it up against the sides, pour in one quart of milk and water, and mix into it enough flour to form a thin batter; then quickly and lightly add one pint of milk, which is dissolved one ounce of yeast; leave the remainder of the flour against the sides of the pan cover the pan with a cloth, and let it stand for one hour; then mix in the rest of the flour, until the dough will leave the bottom and sides of the pan, and let it stand two and a half hours. Finally, divide the mass into one pound pieces, to be cut in turn into twelve parts each. This gives square pieces about three and a half inches thick, each corner of which is turned up, and the edges turned over, so that when they are turned over on a dough board to rise for a half an hour, when they are put into a hot oven and baked in ten minutes.

**CURING HAMS.**—Most of the hams prepared for market are salted too much, and are hard and flavorless. An experienced curer gives these directions: When the hams are nicely trimmed, rub each one with fine salt, and pack in tight. Make a sweet pickle by boiling one pound of onions, six ounces of powdered saltpeter to forty gallons of water, with saffron enough added to make it float a potato when it is made. Let it stand until the scum rises and is skinned off. They should remain in the pickle from five to six weeks, according to the temperature of the place. If exposed to the temperature of the sun, they will be ruined in two months.

—*On the Various Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*—Many of the residents of our varable climate are subject to the various diseases of the respiratory organs, and it is not clear how to utilize a moral which Dr. Wight draws from his observations; that it is better to break the left than the right thigh; but readers who propose to break their legs should take this fact into consideration.

**Wasn't That Sort?**—While General Garfield was inspecting the fortifications at Chattanooga with General Schieffelin, they heard some one shout: "Hello, master! You! I want to speak to you."

"General Thomas, turning, he was the 'master' so politely hailed by an East Tennessee soldier.

"Well, my man," said he, "what do you want with me?"

"I want to get a furlough, master, that's what I want," was the reply.

"Why do you want a furlough, my man?" inquired the General.

"I want to go home and see my wife."

"How long is it since you saw her?"

"Ever since I enlisted; night on to three months."

"Three months!" exclaimed the commander. "Why, my good fellow, I have not seen my wife for three years!"

The Tennessee looked incredulous, and drawled out: "Well, you see we are good for all the complaint; for which it is recommended.

For color, taste, and quality, see my sample."

**Mother, Mother, Mother.**—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, eases wind, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child gives relief to the mother.

**Compound Oxygen.**—The advertisement of Drs. STARKEY and PALMER in this paper is one to which we call especial attention. There is little doubt of the fact that they are entitled to a wide reputation as a remedy for consumption, asthma, catarrh and nearly all chronic diseases.

—*On the Various Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*—Many of the residents of our varable climate are subject to the various diseases of the respiratory organs, and it is not clear how to utilize a moral which Dr. Wight draws from his observations; that it is better to break the left than the right thigh; but readers who propose to break their legs should take this fact into consideration.

**To Make PRESERVED GINGER FROM VEGETABLE MARROW.**—Peel the marrow and remove the seeds, cut into short thick pieces; to each four pounds of ginger, gradually wet with the boiling water, add one pint of water; then add a few lemons, to rind to be cut very thin and small, 1/2 ounces of whole ginger crushed, and half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Boil gently for an hour and a half; when nearly transparent add a large wineglass of whisky. The ginger and cayenne must be tied in a muslin bag and removed when the preserve is made. This recipe has been tried and its excellence can be vouchcd for.

**Liquid Yeast.**—Peel and boil four large potatoes in two quarts of cold water; boil until well done; remove them from the water and mash very fine; mash in four tablespoons of flour, two of white sugar and one of salt; gradually wet with the boiling water; when the potatoes are well boiled, until on the top of the water; when lukewarm, add one gill of good yeast; set it aside to ferment in a large bowl or jar; when it ceases to work, bottle and keep in a cool place. This receipt makes very nice white yeast; always save enough (one gill) to make a new lot.

It is related that one evening when Miss Palmer was playing in Washington, President Grant entered the theatre during the second act just when the actress had started to "come on," and the orchestra, at that moment, began to play "Hail to the Chief." Duffield, Duffield, she cried, "what is that noise about?" The orchestra is composed of instruments, I verily believe," said Mr. Duffield. "What is it?" asked Mr. Duffield. "I suppose it is," said she, smiling. Mr. Ford has given orders that the orchestra will play "Hail to the Chief," "Hail to the mischief. I would not stop performing, for the best man living. Mr. Ford is a goodey."

It is said that a Quaker who received a box on the ear, with a request that he would put his religion into practice by turning the other cheek, replied: "Nay, friend, but it is also written that 'with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again,'" and then returned what he had received with interest.

Suz stopped out of the cars a few minutes, leaving a book in the seat, but on returning went to the wrong room, and instead of a piaf, a piccione, by means of which she had been sent for, she had been sent for the pamphlet of Dr. Starkey, and in doing so, would emphasize the skill of your physician, and the value of your medicine, and the importance of your complaint; I have been failing to get any relief, and am compelled to seek another for consumption, asthma, catarrh and nearly all chronic diseases.

—*On the Various Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*—Many of the residents of our varable climate are subject to the various diseases of the respiratory organs, and it is not clear how to utilize a moral which Dr. Wight draws from his observations; that it is better to break the left than the right thigh; but readers who propose to break their legs should take this fact into consideration.

**Handsome Purse Frize.**—Two elegant 62d Chromos, worthy to ad the walls of any home, and a Three Months Trial of Leisure Hours, a charming sixteen-page literary paper, full of beauty, science, poetry, wit, and humor, to be had at 15c per copy, 15c postage taken to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied they get double value. J. L. Patten & Co., Publishers, 10 William Street, N.Y., \$1.00 in prizes and may give to agents.

—*On the Various Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*—Many of the residents of our varable climate are subject to the various diseases of the respiratory organs, and it is not clear how to utilize a moral which Dr. Wight draws from his observations; that it is better to break the left than the right thigh; but readers who propose to break their legs should take this fact into consideration.

**Hoover's Patent.**—Two elegant 62d Chromos, worthy to ad the walls of any home, and a Three Months Trial of Leisure Hours, a charming sixteen-page literary paper, full of beauty, science, poetry, wit, and humor, to be had at 15c per copy, 15c postage taken to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied they get double value. J. L. Patten & Co., Publishers, 10 William Street, N.Y., \$1.00 in prizes and may give to agents.

—*On the Various Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*—Many of the residents of our varable climate are subject to the various diseases of the respiratory organs, and it is not clear how to utilize a moral which Dr. Wight draws from his observations; that it is better to break the left than the right thigh; but readers who propose to break their legs should take this fact into consideration.

**Hoover's Patent.**—Two elegant 62d Chromos, worthy to ad the walls of any home, and a Three Months Trial of Leisure Hours, a charming sixteen-page literary paper, full of beauty, science, poetry, wit, and humor, to be had at 15c per copy, 15c postage taken to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied they get double value. J. L. Patten & Co., Publishers, 10 William Street, N.Y., \$1.00 in prizes and may give to agents.

—*On the Various Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*—Many of the residents of our varable climate are subject to the various diseases of the respiratory organs, and it is not clear how to utilize a moral which Dr. Wight draws from his observations; that it is better to break the left than the right thigh; but readers who propose to break their legs should take this fact into consideration.

**Hoover's Patent.**—Two elegant 62d Chromos, worthy to ad the walls of any home, and a Three Months Trial of Leisure Hours, a charming sixteen-page literary paper, full of beauty, science, poetry, wit, and humor, to be had at 15c per copy, 15c postage taken to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied they get double value. J. L. Patten & Co., Publishers, 10 William Street, N.Y., \$1.00 in prizes and may give to agents.

—*On the Various Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*—Many of the residents of our varable climate are subject to the various diseases of the respiratory organs, and it is not clear how to utilize a moral which Dr. Wight draws from his observations; that it is better to break the left than the right thigh; but readers who propose to break their legs should take this fact into consideration.

**Hoover's Patent.**—Two elegant 62d Chromos, worthy to ad the walls of any home, and a Three Months Trial of Leisure Hours, a charming sixteen-page literary paper, full of beauty, science, poetry, wit, and humor, to be had at 15c per copy, 15c postage taken to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied they get double value. J. L. Patten & Co., Publishers, 10 William Street, N.Y., \$1.00 in prizes and may give to agents.

—*On the Various Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.*—Many of the residents of our varable climate are subject to the various diseases of the respiratory organs, and it is not clear how to utilize a moral which Dr. Wight draws from his observations; that it is better to break the left than the right thigh; but readers who propose to break their legs should take this fact into consideration.

**Hoover's Patent.**—Two elegant 62d Chromos, worthy to ad the walls of any home, and a Three Months Trial of Leisure Hours, a charming sixteen-page literary paper, full of beauty, science, poetry, wit, and humor, to be had at 15c per copy, 15c postage taken to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied they get double value. J. L. Patten & Co., Publishers, 10 William Street, N.Y., \$1.00 in prizes and may give to agents.

## HUMOROUS.

**Don't Be So Foolish.**—Old Farmer Pettingill went into the house one day and caught John, the hired man, hugging Mrs. P.

The farmer said nothing, and went out into the field.

After dinner he wanted John for something, but John was not to be found.

He went at last into John's room, where the latter was on his knees packing his trunk.

"What's the matter, John?" said P.

"O, nothing," said John.

"What are you packing your trunk for?"

"I'm going away."

"Going away? What are you going away for?"

"O, you know."

"No, I don't know," rejoined P.

"Come, give me a reason of your sudden desire to go away."

"Well," meekly replied John, "you saw what I was doing this morning."

"O, pshaw!" laughed Pettingill; "do not be foolish. If you and I can't hug the old woman enough, I'll hire another man."

For color, taste, and quality, see my sample."

**Colored Skins.**—

The most laiylike costume for Spring, Summer, and Autumn, is the colored skin, sold by a lady always in full dress if her clothing is of silk, and the goods are sold in small quantities.

**General Thomas.**—General Thomas, turning, he was the "master